

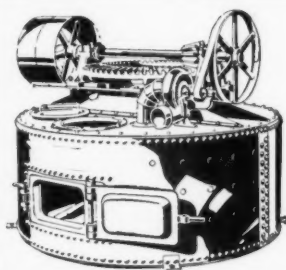
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

DECEMBER 3, 1921

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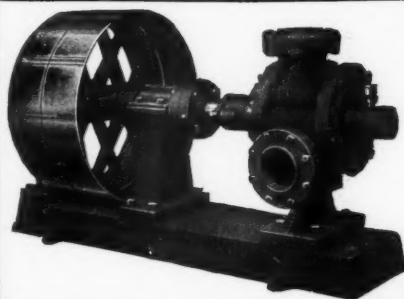


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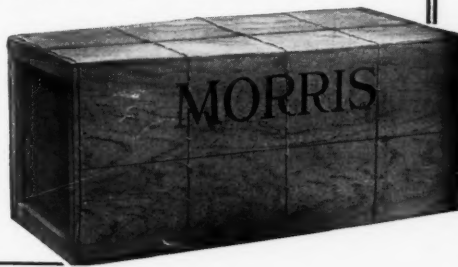


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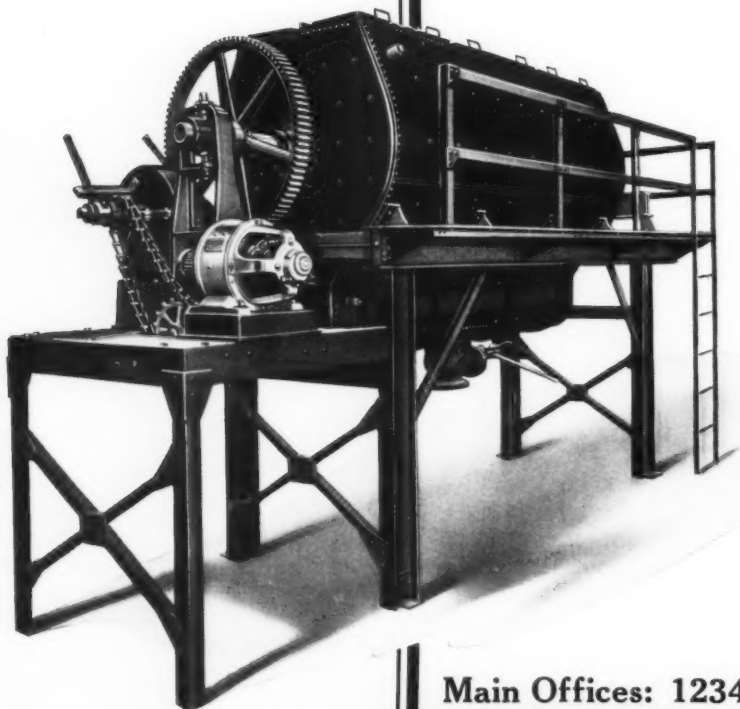
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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Chicago and New York, December 3, 1921.

No. 23.

Rules for Stockyard and Market Agencies

The Department of Agriculture on December 1 announced rules carrying out the terms of the Packers' and Stock Yards Act with respect to stock yard owners, dealers and market agencies. General outline of these regulations has already appeared in *The NATIONAL PROVISIONER*.

Packers are not affected by these regulations, except as their livestock buyers are required to register. Some packers seem to have a misapprehension that these regulations will require them to take out a license, or will impose other restrictions. This is not the case. Secretary Wallace has stated that packers are not to be harassed by unnecessary regulations.

These regulations just announced apply to stock yards and market agencies only.

Each owner and market agency is required to register with the packers and stockyards administration in Washington, scheduling rates and charges and other terms and conditions of service. Stockyard owners and registrants must furnish any information under oath which may be required "to carry out the provisions of the act."

Any representative of the administration is to be permitted to inspect any property or records, but shall not divulge any information, so obtained except to the government, unless directed to do so by the secretary of agriculture or a court of competent jurisdiction.

True copies of all contracts or changes therein by stockyard owners and packing, rendering, serum, fertilizer, and other establishments relating to the stockyards of such owners are to be furnished as soon as practicable. Accurate records of receipts, shipment and disposal of live stock are to be kept. Any change in the control or ownership is to be reported within ten days.

"A stockyard owner or registrant," the rules provide, "shall not make, issue, or circulate any false or misleading report, record, or representation concerning live stock market conditions or the price or sale of any live stock."

PACKER BUYERS MUST REGISTER.

Buyers of livestock at public stockyards who buy for packers, whether employees of packing concerns or not, must register as "dealers" under the terms of the packer and stockyards act of Congress. As re-

ported in the last issue of *THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER*, this decision was reached last week by the Department of Agriculture, and information is now given as to methods of registration. Packers or companies are not required to register, and buyers merely conforming to the requirements as individuals.

In a notice to members, Norman Draper, Washington representative of the Institute of American Meat Packers, says:

Registration forms to be filled out by buyers may be obtained from offices of the Packers and Stockyards Administration in Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth and Omaha. Members in other cities and localities may obtain forms with least possible delay by addressing the Washington office of the Institute. Communications on the subject should definitely state the number of forms required; one being necessary for each individual buyer. The registrations, the administration says, should be made immediately.

The administration expects all buyers of

livestock that has been in interstate commerce to register. Packer buyers who go into the country of their own state and
(Continued on page 49.)

START CONSENT DECREE HEARINGS.

Oral hearings to hear arguments in favor of and opposed to a modification of the consent decree between several of the larger packers and the attorney-general whereby these packers were to give up business in lines unrelated to packinghouse products, began on November 25 and extend to December 5, before the inter-departmental board at Washington appointed by Attorney-General Daugherty. The board of three is composed of Herman J. Galloway of the Department of Justice, F. C. Hall of the Department of Commerce, and J. G. Thayer of the Department of Agriculture. The object of the hearing is to give a chance for all parties to present their views and arguments. Briefs have been submitted from the various sections of the country.

Packer Union Leaders Will Attempt Strike

Leaders of the old packinghouse labor organization—the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America—have called a strike for Monday morning, December 6, in all packing plants where these unions formerly worked under the Alschuler arbitration plan.

These are chiefly the plants of big packers at leading centers, in all of which packers and employees recently formed their own representation plan, under which workers voluntarily adjusted their wage schedules. This adjustment amounted to an average 10 per cent decrease, with no changes in hours, guarantees or other working conditions.

It is this wage decrease, which went into effect on November 28, that is the ostensible cause of the strike order. The real motive is the effort of the labor union leaders to retain their domination of packinghouse labor.

Packers do not expect to be seriously affected by a strike. They claim very few of their workers belong to the old unions, and that those who do are lukewarm in their allegiance. The new employees' representation plan has made a hit with all workers who have gone into it, and many have expressed surprise at the way the employers have let them settle their

own affairs, and the liberal spirit shown throughout.

Labor leaders claim the strike will be a success. They base their hopes on the assistance of affiliated skilled trades. Dennis Lane, national secretary of the Amalgamated, issued this statement:

"All attempts to negotiate a fair adjustment of wage rates by offering an agreement providing for arbitration between the packers and the employees have failed. The joint executive committee representing all international unions affected do now advise in accordance with the strike vote of the rank and file that all packing house employees in all plants where wage reductions were arbitrarily ordered into effect Monday, Nov. 28, or any date thereafter, cease all work at 6 o'clock Monday morning, Dec. 5."

In Chicago about 20,000 men will walk out, according to union officials. The total of 45,000 includes about 8,000 members of allied unions, which include stationary firemen, steam and operating engineers, car repairmen, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, electrical workers, steamfitters, sheet metal workers and machinists.

The principal cities in which the strike will be called are: St. Paul, Chicago, Milwaukee, Sioux City, Ia.; Omaha, Nebr.; Nebraska City, Nebr.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Wichita, Kans.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Fort Worth, Tex.; East St. Louis, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Albert Lea, Minn.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Austin, Minn., and Dubuque, Ia.

International Livestock Exposition a Success

The International Livestock Exposition, held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, during the past week, was the greatest that has ever been held since the exposition was inaugurated twenty-two years ago. Its significance this year is seen both in the number of distinguished visitors from different parts of the world interested in stock raising, and in the range of livestock on exhibit. Every year has seen greater interest, keener competition, and better quality of stock. Without this exposition the livestock industry would have been at a standstill for ten years past instead of making phenomenal strides forward. The improved type with blocky form, high dressing percentage, firm, well marbled flesh and other qualities desired in beef, pork and mutton carcasses have been stimulated by these expositions, according to Dean C. F. Curtis, president of the exposition this year.

In the fat steer class the entries were numerous and of a high standard and all breeds were very creditably represented. Competition was exceedingly keen all along the line, and the great care and skill in preparing the stock for the exposition made the work of judging difficult. The show of fat cattle in the carlots was not quite as large as last year but the show of feeders was larger.

Breeding Classes the Feature.

The breeding classes were the outstanding feature of the exposition. There was a truly remarkable number of fine entries. While there may not have been so many from other countries as in some years, there was a very creditable showing from Canada, indicating greater interest there in the International. A deep impression of the tremendous progress in livestock raising in the last few years was made by the array of splendid meat animals at this time.

The show of fat barrows had a full quota of entries, and the leading breeding classes were very strongly featured. Indeed, several of the visiting breeders stated that hogs had been a more important factor in the exposition than in any preceding one.

The sheep division was unusually in evidence this year. Crossbreds showed 30 to 40 individuals in single classes. It is the first time that a lamb has been made grand champion, and several lambs were awarded breed championships.

The first event preceding the official opening was the junior judging contest on Friday, November 25, in which eleven teams of three boys each from as many states, under the direction of Mark G. Thornburg, competed in placing classes of cattle, horses and hogs. In this the Colorado boys won first place with 1,095 points, being closely followed by Illinois and Missouri with 1,064 points apiece, the third place going to Kansas. The trophies offered by the Committee on Improved Livestock Breeding of the Institute of American Meat Packers this year stimulated great interest as can be seen by the scores.

The exposition opened officially on Saturday with the collegiate judging contest under the direction of Professor J. H. Sheppard of the North Dakota Experiment Station. Twenty-one college teams made up of five members each took part, including four which were not here last

year, North Dakota, Washington, Michigan and Manitoba. First place was won by Ohio State University with a score of 4,178, which was a close margin over Ontario Agricultural College, with 4,146. Oklahoma A. & M. College, with 4,116, got a good third, and Purdue University crowded into fourth place. The Ohio men were coached by Professor D. J. Kays.

Grand Champion a Heifer.

Judging of the fat steer classes began on Monday morning with William Watson from Scotland as the judge. The grand champion honors were won by the Short-horn-Angus heifer, Lulu Mayflower, 1,240 pounds, owned by the University of California. The reserve championship was awarded Dauntler 433, a Hereford steer owned by James Price of Onalaska, Wis.

In the carlot section the grand championship was awarded to John Hubly, Mason City, Ia., on a carload of Angus yearlings bred by W. L. Harrison of Colorado. Mr. Hubly also won the reserve championship on a load of Doddie yearlings. The champion load is considered as good a lot of baby beeves as ever won championship honors.

Grand championship in the fat barrow section went to the University of Minnesota on their senior Berkshire pig champion. The University of Illinois won the grand champion barrow pen award on their pen of Poland-Chinas.

In the carlot classes Hampshire barrows made a strong showing, winning first in all three classes. The championship load was the heavy one owned by Gus Meyer, Elwood, Ind. Robert Ellis, head hog buyer for Wilson & Company, acted as judge.

In the fat sheep division J. C. Andrews, West Point, Ind., for the sixth consecutive time won the grand championship with a yearling Shropshire wether. The reserve grand championship was awarded to a grade Southdown lamb owned by the University of California.

Each evening was devoted to the horse show, which was as great a success as the other features of the exposition. In this, as usual, several of the entries made by packers gave excellent account of themselves.

At the Saturday and Wednesday horse show the combination harness and saddle, three-gait class, was won by Edward Morris, president of Morris & Company, with his bay mare Rex Rene. The Yards horses did their work well through the gate, and on Saturday Crim, belonging to James Brown, was judged best. The handsome six-horse draft hitch drew applause for Wilson & Company and Swift & Company for their impressive showing.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture had a very attractive and important exhibit showing, in the form of pictures, charts and actual animals, first the great value of meat animals in using materials that would otherwise go to waste, and, second, a practical lesson in meat and meat cuts. Meat was shown as a food that "sticks to the ribs," and the value of the cheaper cuts was demonstrated in the exhibit. Various ways were indicated of serving all sorts of meats in appetizing forms. This was all by way of co-operation as a part of the "eat more meat" campaign that is in progress.

Institute Exhibit Very Good.

One of the most interesting exhibits in connection with the show was the one conducted by the Committee on Bruised Livestock of the Institute of American Meat Packers. Sides of beef and hogs were on display showing the results of bruising in driving or shipping, and pointing out how losses could be avoided. The exhibit was of much interest and indicates the value of the work of the committee. The committee has also prepared a moving picture film on bruised livestock losses to be shown throughout the country.

The grand champion steer, Lulu Mayflower, was sold at auction on Thursday morning. The buyers were Siebold Bros., Cleveland, O., and the price paid was \$1.10 per pound, which is the lowest price for a grand champion in years. Last year the price was \$1.75 and in 1919 the price was \$2.62.

The dressed beef carcass contest this year was judged by R. M. Eastwood, head of the firm of R. M. Eastwood & Company of Norfolk, Va., who is regarded in the East as one of the best judges of beef in the country.

The grand champion load of 2-year-old steers, bred by Ed Hail of Mechanicsburg, Ill., was bought by Morris & Co., for the Fred Harvey dining car system, for \$4,012.87. There were 15 steers in the load.

The grand champion car lot of Aberdeen-Angus steers of John Hubly were sold at 40c a pound. Half of them went to the Old Dutch Market, Washington, and the other half to the Sullivan Packing Co., Detroit. They will be served to the delegates at the disarmament conference.

Many important meetings were held during the week. Among them was the International Livestock Exposition Association which elected at the annual meeting of the board of directors Robert A. Fairburn of Westfield, N. J., a noted eastern breeder, president of the exposition association. The following officers were re-elected: Vice-president, Alvin H. Sanders; vice-president, R. B. Ogilvie; treasurer, O. T. Henkle; secretary-manager, B. H. Heide, all of Chicago.

PACKERS ENCOURAGE CLUB WORK.

A feature of the exposition that is evidence of the interest packers have taken in the improvement in livestock is the meeting of the boys' and girls' agricultural clubs from nearly every state on their third annual tour. From a membership of 23,000 in 1914 there are now 331,000 members who are energetically working towards better livestock. Several packers did pioneer work in encouraging the formation of these clubs and aiding them when formed.

A stimulating program was provided for the visitors, for which credit is due to the clubs' secretary, G. L. Noble. One day was devoted to the packinghouses of Chicago, and a special luncheon was served at the Swift, Armour, Wilson and Morris plants. At the Morris plant the members were addressed by Edward Morris, president of Morris & Company, who spoke on "The Livestock Situation."

More than 700 members were guests at a dinner Tuesday night given by Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company. The dinner was held in the company's restaurant and was featured with special acts by performers who kept everyone well amused.

Mr. Wilson made the principal address and praised the splendid work of the boys and girls under the direction of their splendid leaders.

Four years ago, he said, there were but fifteen or sixteen present at his first dinner. Since then the size of the crowd has increased to a point where his fondest hopes had been realized which were to crowd the same room to capacity.

A great rally program was held on Monday night at which E. T. Meredith, former Secretary of Agriculture, was chairman and the present secretary, Hon. Henry C. Wallace, was the guest of honor. The importance of the clubs was set forth in an address by J. W. Coverdale, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, on "What Club Work Means to Organized Agriculture."

VALUE OF COMPETENT MEAT INSPECTION

Dealers Urged to Accept Only Inspected Products

By Victor H. Munnecke, Dressed Meat Department, Armour & Company.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—In this discussion of the importance of meat inspection Mr. Munnecke has modestly outlined its value to the trade. A great deal more might be said from the dollars-and-cents side.)

Many small packers who do little if any interstate business are glad to avail themselves of the advertising value and the economic advantages of federal inspection. Inspection is by no means a big packer vs. small packer proposition. It is only the sad incompetence and political inefficiency of much state and local meat inspection that keeps many more meat traders from appreciating its value to them.)

Within the last year the value of competent inspection of meat animals and meat products has been sharply stressed. A combination of circumstances seems to have brought about a condition that has tended to increase the output of many village and community slaughterhouses where inspection either does not exist at all or is very lax.

Most recently the public has shown a decided disposition to buy as cheaply as possible. In some communities there are persons who are being forced to peddle meat to make a living, whereas a year ago they could find no one to buy the stuff they had to sell.

There are some farmers or raisers of stock in these days of depressed farm values who perhaps are not quite so conscientious as they have been in days of prosperity and who would rather dispose of an ailing cow or pig to their local slaughterer, with whom it does not have to pass a too rigid inspection, than to have the animal die on their hands.

The small slaughterer, naturally, does not have to pay a very high price for such raw material. In many cases he is his own operating force. He knows absolutely the limitations of his market and he frequently is his own distributing system, therefore he can afford to sell his sometimes questionable product at a figure which is considerably below that which must be obtained for properly inspected, properly prepared meat.

Need for Proper Inspection.

It would not be proper to give the impression that every animal slaughtered in an uninspected house is diseased or unfit for food, but it is a moral certainty that a very considerable percentage of the animals and meats so handled are unfit for food. The absolute necessity for proper inspection is quite adequately evinced by the fact that the United States Government expends an average of three million dollars annually to maintain its inspection service through the Bureau of Animal Industry, which inspection service is taken advantage of by all packers who engage in interstate commerce.

The federal government has no control over the business that is done solely within the state or within a municipality. Therefore, it cannot extend forcibly its supervision over a great number of slaughterers who have not the facilities with which to do an interstate business.

It is estimated by the Government that only 66 per cent of all the meat consumed in the United States is federally inspected. That means that one-third of all the meat

eaten daily in the United States is subjected to the presence of bacteria which can be conveyed from the meat of a diseased animal into the systems of human beings. It means that a considerable portion of all the slaughterhouses in the United States do not maintain that high standard of sanitation such as is found in establishments where competent inspection exists.

A packinghouse, after all, is nothing but a large kitchen. The slaughtering operation is a very small part of the processes which an animal must undergo before it emerges as food for people. Adequate inspection of those animals begins before they are slaughtered and follows throughout the processes until the product is wrapped, labeled and made ready for shipment.

Dealer Should Demand Protection.

The dealer who sees to it that he buys from none other than a competently inspected establishment is assured that the meat products which he is to sell to his trade are the utmost in wholesomeness.

In the first place, most efficient veterinarians inspect the live animals carefully as soon as they are unloaded from the cars into the stockyard pens. Any that show traces of disease are quarantined at once. Through that ante-mortem inspection the risk of the packers buying imperfect animals is greatly lessened, but, added to that is the expert knowledge that the buyers themselves have concerning the necessary physical condition of the animals they buy.

Those buyers know that after the animals that they buy are slaughtered another and a most rigid inspection by skillful veterinarians takes place and that the carcass and every portion of any diseased animal is discarded from the lot that is to go on to be made into meat. That is another safeguard that the dealer has who purchases inspected meat.

Then comes the various kinds of inspection—inspection of head, cheek, tongue, liver, kidneys and various other portions of the carcass. Every one of these is an added assurance to the retailer who does not buy from the uninspected houses that he is going to pass on to his customers meat which has been prepared from nothing but healthy animals; meat which has been prepared under the most sanitary conditions that modern science can evolve; meat that has been inspected along every step of its progress through the packinghouse to his door; meat which is not going to affect his customers and drive them from his door, and, last but not least, meat which is going to stand up better in his cooler or on his block.

The dealer who handles properly inspected products has a superior advantage over the dealer that buys from the local

What are the correct percentages of market cuts in a beef carcass? How is each cut made? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

uninspected slaughterhouse which, in most instances, is located outside the city limits, away from local regulation, where water supplies and other sanitary agencies are sadly lacking.

PACKERS AID SHEEP BREEDING.

By giving silver cups and ribbons for the "best bred" carloads of cattle, hogs and sheep, the Committee on Improved Livestock Breeding of the Institute of American Meat Packers played an important role at the International Livestock Exposition. Prizes were awarded to 33 breeders.

The committee, as a result of a wide study, determined that the best method of improving the quality of meats is by using pure-bred sires and the Institute, therefore, offered the cups and ribbons to stimulate the use of sires of this sort.

The first prize load of Herefords were bred by the Matador ranch of Texas, of which Murdo Mackenzie, chairman of the Livestock Improvement Committee, was formerly manager. In making the awards the Institute was represented by E. N. Wentworth of Armour & Company, secretary of the committee.

One interesting result of the competition has been to demonstrate that the best feeders of carload lots in the past have based their success on the best types of cattle, sheep and swine. Otherwise it would be difficult to explain the fact that the names of feeders familiar to all packers should appear in this connection. Such men as John Hubby and John Imboden have long been known in carlot championships, while Marshall Brothers in sheep and F. F. Silver and Tom Johnson in the hogs have been equally prominent.

To stimulate the interest of boys and girls in the use of well-bred animals, the Institute offered first prize ribbons on several breeds for boys' and girls' club entries and some excellent entries were brought out. The winners in these classes are included in the following list:

Beef Cattle—Shorthorns, Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo., first and second; Herefords, John Imboden & Son, Decatur, Ill., first, D. D. Casement, Manhattan, Kan., second; Aberdeen-Angus, John Hubby, Mason City, Ia., first and second.

Sheep—Shropshires, Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y., first, W. G. Miles, Evansville, Wis., second; Southdowns, Robert McEwen, London, Ontario, first, Heart's Delight Farm, Chazy, N. Y., second; Hampshires, McGregor Land & Livestock Company, Hooper, Wash., first and second; Rambouillet, Marshall Brothers, Belvidere, Ill., first, A. A. Cox, Altoona, Ill., second.

Swine—Berkshires, J. H. Nickel, Arenville, Ill., first, Iowana Farms, Davenport, Ia., second; Duroc-Jerseys, A. E. Price, Grant Park, Ill., first, Thomas Johnson, Camp Chase, O., second; Poland-Chinas, Farlow & Seikals, Augusta, Ill., first, J. W. Crabb, Delavan, Ill., second; Chester-Whites, A. P. Hamilton, Augusta, Ill., first, G. E. Phillips, Delavan, Ill., second; Hampshires, F. F. Silver, Cantril, Ia., first, R. J. Nelson, Rushville, Ill., second; Tamworths, W. C. McGuire, Maroa, Ill., first, B. F. Harris, Champaign, Ill., second.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs—Shorthorns, Josephine Garden, Wapello, Ia.; Aberdeen-Angus, Willet Downey, Aledo, Ill.; Herefords, Willet Downey, Aledo, Ill.; Poland-Chinas, Ralph Peak, Winchester, Ill.; Duroc-Jerseys, Frances Ray, Veedersburg, Ind.; Hampshires, Jennie E. Turner, Dewitt, Ia.; Southdowns, J. Lloyd Marquis, Hickory, Pa.; Shropshires, Collins Thornton, Waukesha, Wis.; Oxfords, James L. Hogan, Waunakee, Wis.

Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 23 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

EXPORT DOCUMENT STAMP RULING.

Exporting packers will be interested in the following ruling from the Treasury Department with respect to revenue stamps on drafts, checks and promissory notes in connection with export shipments:

A ruling was requested as to whether certain drafts, notes and acceptances executed in connection with financing the movement of commodities from interior points to New Orleans and tendered to a bank there are subject to the tax imposed by Title XI of the Revenue Act of 1918. On the reverse side of each instrument there is a clause signed by the drawer reading: "This (draft, note or acceptance) is based upon a transaction involving the exportation of merchandise." The specific instruments upon which a ruling was desired are as follows:

(1) Draft drawn at interior shipping point on broker at New Orleans, payable at sight, railroad bills of lading attached reading "For export."

(2) Draft drawn at interior shipping point on broker at New Orleans, payable on arrival of goods, railroad's bill of lading attached reading "For export."

(3) Demand note payable to the bank, signed by broker in New Orleans, secured by railroad bills of lading which read "For export."

(4) Thirty-day note payable to the bank, signed by broker in New Orleans, secured by railroad bills of lading which read "For export."

(5) Demand note payable to the bank, signed by broker at New Orleans, secured by local warehouse receipts covering the merchandise.

(6) Thirty-day note payable to the bank, signed by broker in New Orleans, secured by local warehouse receipts covering the merchandise.

(7) Draft drawn by broker at New Orleans on broker in New York, payable on demand, steamship ladings attached showing goods destined Liverpool, England.

(8) Draft drawn by broker at New Orleans on broker in New York, payable in 10 days, steamship ladings attached showing goods destined Liverpool, England.

(9) Draft drawn by broker at New Orleans on broker in Liverpool, payable on demand, steamship ladings attached showing goods destined Liverpool, England.

(10) Draft drawn by broker at New Orleans on broker in Liverpool, payable in 60 days, steamship ladings attached showing goods destined Liverpool, England.

A draft payable at sight, or on demand, is exempt from tax regardless of whether it is drawn, accepted, or delivered, in connection with an export shipment, and it follows that the instruments enumerated in paragraphs (1), (7) and (9) above are not subject to tax.

While time drafts directly covering exports to a foreign country which constitute an inherent, necessary and bona fide part of the actual process of exportation are exempt from tax, regardless of the time of maturity of the draft, this exemption does not apply to notes whether payable on demand, at sight, or otherwise, and it follows that the instruments enumerated in paragraphs (3), (4), (5) and (6) are subject to the tax imposed by subdivision (6) of schedule A of the Revenue Act of 1918.

While a time draft directly covering a sale for export to a foreign buyer and

drawn on a domestic bank or broker as the authorized acceptor of the foreign buyer is exempt from tax, a time draft drawn by or on an exporter, or on his bank in payment for export shipments made by a broker or manufacturer on the exporter's order is subject to tax, and since it does not appear that the time drafts mentioned in paragraphs (2) and (8) above are drawn on a domestic bank or broker as the authorized acceptor of a foreign buyer, directly covering a sale for export to such foreign buyer, they are held to be subject to tax under subdivision (6), schedule A, supra.

The time draft mentioned in paragraph (11) above, drawn by a broker in New Orleans on a broker in Liverpool, is subject to tax upon its acceptance or delivery within the United States, unless it directly covers a sale for export to a foreign buyer.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE CASES.

Complaints made recently to the Interstate Commerce Commission and decisions rendered by the commission in cases of interest to meat packers are reported as follows:

Same Conditions Asked for Lard Substitute as Lard.—In docket No. 10745, National Wholesale Grocers' Association of the United States vs. Director General, as agent, et al., a brief upon rehearing of this case, filed by Morris & Company, asks the commission to modify its decision and permit lard substitute without limitation as to animal content and lard compound to move in mixed carloads upon the same terms and conditions as are applied to lard. Armour & Company, Swift & Company and the Cudahy Packing Company make similar requests.

Single-Deck Livestock Cars.—Limitation on the two-for-one rule covering requests for double-deck cars for loading hogs in official classification territory, condemned by the commission in a report on I. and S. No. 1377, substitution of single-deck for double-deck cars ordered, opinion No. 7214, 64 I. C. C. 251-2, was proposed by the carriers because they desired to get back to the pre-war basis instead of remaining on the basis prescribed by the Director General. During federal control a rule was established providing that at primary markets two single-deck livestock cars would be furnished for the transportation of hogs under certain conditions of time and notice. That rule, the carriers said, resulted in demands for excessive service, without substantial benefit to livestock shippers as a whole.

The great objection to the proposed rule was the limitation that the rule would apply only when the request for double-deck cars did not exceed 20. In cases where the demand exceeded twenty it was provided that the rule would only apply if the stock to be loaded could have been transported in double-deck cars of standard size, namely, not exceeding 36 feet and 7 inches in length.

Objections to the limitation were such that the commission, if the carriers had not offered to amend it, would have held it to be unreasonable, without qualification. At the hearing they offered to extend their table of equivalents to include 40 cars. That was satisfactory to most of the protestants, so the condemnation is without prejudice to publish a rule in which the limit shall be 40 cars. Any excess over 40, the carriers said, would be handled as if a separate order had been given for the excess.

Complaint on Charge for Caretakers.—No. 13259. Miller & Lux, Inc., Carson City, Nev., vs. Director General, as agent, Southern Pacific et al., complains of unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, unduly preferential and prejudicial charges for the transportation of caretakers of livestock. Asks reparation.

(Continued on page 42.)

Recent Court Decisions

The following digest of recent decisions of State and Federal Courts of interest to meat packers has been prepared by Briggs & Schnitz, Attorneys, 105 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. The cases reviewed are those appearing in the National Reporter System, published and copyrighted by the West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Stipulation in Bill of Lading as to Notice of Claim.

In *Bolatti vs. Wabash Ry. Co. et al.*, the Supreme Court of Iowa, in a decision rendered October 18, 1921, reported in 184 N. W. 641, reversed a judgment in favor of the carrier.

The controversy covered a shipment of grapes from Burbank, Cal., September 29, 1918, to Albia, Iowa. The shipment was damaged in transit and delivered in that condition to the consignee at destination. A notice of claim was filed within the time stipulated in the bill of lading and sent to the claim agent of the Wabash Railway Co., then under Federal control. Suit was brought against the Wabash Ry. Co. for the damage sustained. The carrier set up the defense that they were not the proper parties to the suit, being under Federal control suit should be brought against the Director General of Railroads, and not the company. The suit as to the railway company was dismissed and the Director General of Railroads was also made a party defendant. The Director General of Railroads set up as a defense the absence of notice, stating that notice to the railway company was not notice to him. Judgment for the carrier and shipper appeals.

The upper court in reversing the judgment held that the notice to the railway company was good, inasmuch as all employees of the carrier upon the taking over of the railroad company's property became employees of the Director General of Railroads and notice to the employee was notice to him.

Liability for the Conversion of Livestock Shipment.

In *Payne, Agent U. S. R. R. Administration vs. Card*, decided June 9, 1921 (Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth District) reported in 275 Fed. 36. Judgment for the shipper was reversed and a new trial ordered.

The facts are: Card was named as shipper of 106 head of cattle consigned to himself at Mansville, Wyo. The carrier delivered to him at destination 88 head of stock, 18 head of cattle short. The shipper believing that the balance of his stock would be delivered to him later, fed and kept the cattle for a considerable length of time and then disposed of the 88 head of cattle. The carrier upon making inquiry discovered that they had delivered to the shipper 88 head of cattle that did not belong to him and demanded their return. Some time later the carrier offered to deliver to the shipper the 106 head of stock which had been delivered by them to one Harris, of Newell, S. D., in error. The shipper refused to accept the 106 head of cattle and the carrier brought suit for the conversion of the 88 head, the shipper filing a counter-claim. Judgment was had for the shipper and the carrier appeals.

The higher court in reversing and remanding the cause for a new trial held that the shipper was guilty of conversion of the 88 head of stock and that judgment should be for the amount of their value; also that the shipper should have judgment for the value of his 106 head of cattle converted by the carrier, leaving the jury to determine the damages under the above directed verdicts.

Why should meats in cure be overhauled, and when should it be done? Ask **THE BLUE BOOK**, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

What is The Packer's Encyclopedia?

Scores of inquiries like this have come to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER since the recent publication of announcements on this subject. The Packer's Encyclopedia is the

Blue Book of American Meat Packing and Allied Industries

which is now being prepared and which will be published within a comparatively short time.

This book—the like of which has never before been compiled in this field—is in three sections:

- I. A Trade Directory (Complete organization and trade data).**
- II. A Statistical Section (in chart form).**
- III. A Packing House Practice Section.**

The various chapters of the Packinghouse Practice Section were described in detail in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in its issues of October 15, 22, 29, November 5 and 12. As was shown, this will be a **Packer's Operating Guide** in every sense of the word.

The features of the **Statistical Section** were outlined in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of November 19. The statistical data in this section is largely in chart form, and offers graphic comparisons covering a ten-year period of the prices of meat animals, corn, meats and products; production, exports, imports and consumption; freight rates, etc.

In addition to these charts and graphs there will be pages of tables giving slaughter and market statistics covering the ten-year period, official census figures on packinghouse production by states, and much other important statistical data.

Trade definitions, both domestic and foreign, and other valuable trade data are included in this section.

Here is a brief outline of some of the information that will be presented in

PART I—TRADE DIRECTORY

United States and Canada

PACKERS AND SLAUGHTERERS—Corporate information, shipping directions, operating and equipment data, brands and trademarks, killing capacities, by-products manufactured, etc.

SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE MEAT DEALERS AND PROVISIONERS—Data covering those who do not kill or cure meats, but who manufacture sausage and other meat specialties, and those who handle meat products at wholesale.

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NOTE: Space in the Advertising Section is limited, and advertisers should get in their copy early.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Choctaw Cotton Oil Co., Ardmore, Okla., lost its cottonseed and hull house with a total damage of \$20,000 recently.

The Independent Casing Co., 3399 Third street, San Francisco, Cal., sustained some damage when their plant was gutted recently.

The Farmers' Produce Co., Columbus, Ind., owned by Ira Bloomenstock and Thomas S. Lacy, is making additions to its plant.

John Obert, senior member of the Obert Packing Co., Leighton, Pa., died recently at the age of 72 years, following a prolonged illness.

The Newark Butcher Supply Co., 476 Broad street, Newark, N. J., has been organized with branches at Allentown, Pa., and Paterson, N. J.

The Goliad Packing Co., Goliad, Tex., has just completed a turkey plant which has a capacity of 2,000 turkeys daily. B. C. Leonardt is the manager.

John A. Nelson of Toronto, acting for a syndicate, has bought the chain of 66 retail meat stores operated in Ontario and Quebec by the William Davies Packing Co.

The Empire Beef & Provision Co., Dallas, Tex., was recently incorporated with a capital of \$20,000 by J. W. Cotton, Walter Barron, Thomas E. Bowers and H. Hirschfelder.

The Moultrie Stockyards, Moultrie, Ga., have been leased by Henry T. McKnown and will be operated under the name of the Southern Stockyards Co. Improvements are in progress.

The Evansville Union Stockyards, Evansville, Ind., are now using the additions to the yards made necessary by the growth in the hay business which increase its capacity about 20 per cent.

The Carstens Packing Co., Tacoma, Wash., has its plans completed for the first of the four units to be added to its plant. This first unit will cost \$300,000 and will be 180x200 feet, built of concrete.

The Adam Brown Packing Co., Havana street, Spokane, Wash., is planning to erect a plant, 7x188 feet and three stories high, to cost about \$100,000. The company is at present killing 175 cattle, 125 hogs and 200 sheep a week.

The Cudahy Bros. Co., Cudahy, Wis., has made an adjustment of capitalization by which there will be \$3,200,000 of stock divided into 32,000 shares of \$100. The box factory of the company was recently destroyed by fire. The loss will be about \$60,000.

Sampson Wohrab Packing Co., Inc., has been incorporated at Rochester, N. Y., to conduct a cattle slaughtering business. The capital is \$100,000 and the incorporators are D. A. Sampson and Walter Sampson, 10 Walton street, and Dewey Sampson, 11 Hickory street, Rochester, N. Y.

The first co-operative livestock commission firm at the National Stockyards, East St. Louis, Ill., has been organized under the name of the Producers' Livestock Commission Association. It will start business on January 1, 1922. The members of the board of directors are: C. B. Denman, Farington, Mo., chairman; Joseph Fulkerson, Jerseyville, Ill.; A. E. Crum, Virginia, Ill.; W. W. Fequa, Monroe City, Mo.; C. W. Huntley, Charleston, Ia.; L. O. Crieser, Ursa, Ill., secretary-treasurer.

CANADIAN MEAT EXPORTS.

Exports of meat from Canada reached their highest point in value during the year ending March, 1920. The total then was \$95,161,234. The growth in the export trade since 1913 is seen from the following table, though the effect of inflation of prices, which took place between 1915 and 1920, should be kept in mind when the yearly figures are being compared:

1913	\$ 6,263,936
1914	5,814,852
1915	22,067,941
1916	38,196,542
1917	54,147,743
1918	79,899,705
1919	85,590,161
1920	96,161,234
1921	44,501,520

BRITISH CANNED MEAT OUTLOOK.

British trade in canned corned beef is approaching normal, prices having been reduced to a level that created a demand according to recent reports. As a result unwieldy stocks have been cleared away, not only those lying in the hands of the trade and the Government, but also packers and other stocks in British colonies and South America. All districts on the Continent report a good consumptive demand, and the position is further strengthened by the small wars in progress and the possibility of an outlet in Russian relief work.

MEAT EXPORTS SHOW DECREASE.

Exports of meat and meat products during October decreased to their lowest point during 1921, but still exceed the pre-war average by 60,000,000 pounds.

Pork exports, which reached the maximum in July, have declined steadily and are now within 15,000,000 pounds of the pre-war average.

Lard exports, which showed a steady and upward increase from May to September, have changed to an almost perpendicular decline, according to recent charts prepared.

Of interest are the following figures from the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce giving the exports of meat products for October in 1921 and 1920, compared with the average for October from 1910 to 1914:

	Average, 1910-1914.	1920.	1921.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Meat products:			
Lard	40,105,816	55,846,232	56,885,933
Bacon	14,258,385	49,838,768	23,575,611
Hams and shoulders	10,475,675	8,787,853	12,110,375
All other*	23,234,965	39,215,064	34,514,143
Total	88,074,841	153,717,917	127,116,062

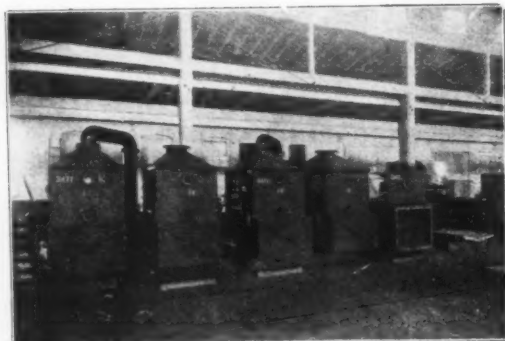
*Includes pork and beef, canned, fresh and pickled; also oil, tallow, mutton, sausage and casings and other steatins. "All other" calculated at 10 cents a pound.

OCTOBER INSPECTED SLAUGHTER.

The number of animals slaughtered under federal inspection in the United States during October is reported by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	171,097	36,993	458,903	558,104
Fort Worth	29,051	47,189	19,442	9,280
Kansas City	115,346	26,454	162,648	136,094
National Stk. Yards	31,152	7,072	90,578	24,681
Omaha	59,798	4,550	98,687	128,647
St. Louis	16,702	3,942	118,843	6,433
Sioux City	18,751	960	90,631	26,782
South St.				
Joseph	30,602	5,397	94,280	56,507
South St.				
Paul	32,395	26,044	171,448	70,499
All other establishments	243,062	150,835	1,591,273	467,724
Total:				
Oct., 1921	749,756	309,136	2,806,133	1,285,430
Oct., 1920	843,136	314,791	2,486,910	1,067,821
10 mo. ending Oct., 1921	6,335,973	3,256,351	31,728,531	11,074,534
10 mo. ending Oct., 1920	7,082,401	3,497,826	30,704,926	9,081,528

Inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 123,968,362 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 23,164,322 lbs. Corresponding inspections for October, 1920: Lard, 109,516,069 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 29,936,956 lbs.



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are now being shipped to England, Australia, Mexico, South America, the Philippines and other places where slaughtering is done, and in each country—as in the U. S.—there are more Swensons in use than all other makes combined.

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New York City.

Progress At the International

The 1921 International Livestock Ex-
position has evidenced the defiance of the
American livestock and meat industry to
adversity. In spite of a period of depres-
sion for which there was scant precedent,
breeders and feeders showed great inter-
est both in the number and quality of the
entries. Instead of marking time, improve-
ment was shown everywhere. A com-
parison between the livestock shown this
year and the exhibit of ten or fifteen years
ago, furnishes graphic evidence of prog-
ress.

And in this success the packers have
their share. For the packing industry has
not only provided a market for the live-
stock when produced, but has recently
been aiding in many ways the production
of better meat animals. The close rela-
tion between livestock and packing inter-
ests is being seen more clearly and co-
operation of all parties in the meat indus-
try has resulted in building up a higher
standard of livestock.

For the packer there is significance in
the different points of origin of the cham-
pions in succeeding years. Last year, for
example, Purdue University won the grand
championship; this year California. With
the spread of the livestock industry over
the country there is a more careful use of
our resources in land, and the packing in-
dustry is provided with a greater variety
of producing areas on which it can draw.
Any such progress or extension of live-
stock means progress and extension in
meat packing.

More Sheep For America

Our sheep census shows a decline in ten
years of 18,000,000, a drop from 52,000,000
to 34,000,000. In the first nine months of
1921, 17 per cent more sheep were
slaughtered than during the corresponding
period in 1920. Most of the ewe lambs of
1919 and 1920 were killed, and those
two crops cannot be replaced. According
to John Clay, the veteran stockman, we
are up against an inevitable situation
which has worked great harm to the
country.

For a time the slump in wool and the
decline in mutton reduced the value of the
ewe below her intrinsic worth. In conse-
quence the loans on many Western flocks
were greater than their worth. The bank-
ers were not sympathetic to the sheep
business.

But this policy would not bring the busi-
ness out of the woods. Different treatment
was necessary, careful reinforcing, build-
ing up and handling. It is fortunate that
at present every effort is being made,

according to well-known authorities, to
counteract the errors of the last two years.

The decline of the sheep industry in the
West, outside the forcing of lambs to mar-
ket in 1919 and 1920, came from the con-
traction of the range. The dry farmer and
the small ranchman forced out the cow-
man first, and then the sheepman. Finally,
about 1910, there was a vast increase of
land seekers, and one of two things had to
happen: The flocks had to go or land had
to be bought. Many liquidated and left,
while the sheepman, who had invested in
land too largely, was in a bad way.

But the change has now begun, and
things are running in favor of the sheep-
man once more. Due to the fall in wheat
values, until it is hard to make a living,
the retreat of the dry farmer has set in.
The sheepman is able to acquire land
cheap for grazing with the prospect of
50 cent wool and \$8 and \$10 lambs. A
new era is opening up for the sheepman.

In taking advantage of this situation,
however, the advice of a veteran is worth
hearing. It is that "prosperity will come
when the flockmaster gets back to the
canvas-covered wagon." For his place is
near his sheep, with careful looking to
accounts and markets, and no straining of
credit.

Fear for Their Monopoly

Wholesale grocers' associations are op-
posing the effort of fruit and other pro-
ducers to secure a modification of the
court decree which prevents meat pack-
ers from transporting or handling such
products. The producers find themselves
hampered by the rule which prohibits
their use of the packers' refrigerator cars
and other distributing facilities. The gro-
cers want to keep the trade in their own
hands and control prices, so they are op-
posing modification of the decree at hear-
ings now being held in Washington. They
have brought to life the old bogie of "pack-
er control" and are trying to stampede
public opinion as they did in former days.
The poor old bogie is full of holes,
through which the consumer can easily
see the nigger in the grocers' monopoly
woodpile. Market and price conditions
since the grocers resumed their strangle-
hold on the fruit and vegetable canned
goods trade tell their own story. Pro-
ducers are moving for relief in their own
interest; consumers of canned goods are
not represented, and must take their
chances with the grocers' bogie man.
Meanwhile, packers who did not find it
necessary to submit to such an arrange-
ment as this court decree can help both
the producer and consumer to the extent
of their facilities.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

HOG SHRINKAGES IN COOLER.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is one of a series of reports prepared for the trade by the Packers' Service Bureau, and it represents a consensus of opinion of many packers whose opinions were asked. The subject is one on which there has been much difference of opinion, which is natural, since every packer's cooler conditions are different. The report should be read with much interest.)

"What is the shrinkage loss on hogs in the cooler?" is a question asked as often as two packers get together and begin to talk about their operations. This report represents a consensus of opinion based on the actual experience of many packers who were asked this question.

It is to be noted that considerable difference of opinion exists as to shrinkages under different systems of refrigeration. The analysis here given is the result of actual experience.

One of the largest packers in the country, who has every facility for making tests, writes as follows:

"The cooler shrinkage on hogs based on 48 hours' chill will vary according to the nature of feed that has been used and also is dependent to a certain extent upon the system of refrigeration. It is conceded by those who have installed the spray system that they can save considerable shrink both on beef and pork, and on beef in particular they can improve the color. A test conducted under the fan system shows a 48-hour shrinkage on good firm hogs to range from 1.13 to 1.63 per cent. Test on Alabama hogs in which you get more or less oily and some sloppy stock, shows a shrinkage of 2.76; Tennessee hogs show a shrinkage of 2.23 per cent."

Another well-known and experienced packinghouse superintendent gives the following very interesting and useful information, which differs considerably from the foregoing:

"It is true that the cooler shrinkages on hogs will vary considerably, depending upon: (1) Whether the hogs are weighed immediately after spraying; (2) How carefully they are weighed; (3) Quality of the hogs; (4) Whether chilled in coolers refrigerated with ammonia or brine coils, or brine spray or sheet system; (5) If brine spray or sheet system, whether salt or calcium brine is used.

"Cooler shrinkage will probably average less in coolers refrigerated by brine or ammonia coil system, than if the coolers

are refrigerated by any of the other systems mentioned.

"In coolers refrigerated by spray or sheet system, the shrinkage will vary somewhat with the strength of the brine. A strong brine, either salt or calcium, will produce drier atmosphere, and increase the shrinkage. When calcium brine is used, it is usually found that shrinkage is greater than when salt brine is used.

"It will probably be found that cooler shrinkage on hogs after 48 hours' chilling will vary from 2½ to 3½, averaging about 3 per cent.

"While the cooler shrinkage on hogs is an important factor we consider the cooler shrinkage on beef more important, as a great percentage of the hog goes into cure."

From one of the largest Canadian packers came the following test report:

	Hot weight.	Cold weight.	Shrinkage.	Date.
308 hogs....	40,447	39,136	3.02%	Aug. 13
320 hogs....	42,182	41,356	1.96%	Jan. 30

"Temperatures have a lot to do with shrinkage, that's the reason we have given you two tests taken at various times of

Saving Cooking Waters

The next article in the series by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice is entitled "Handling of Cooking Waters from Pigs' Feet and Tripe." It will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

the year. There is something wrong with a 5 per cent shrinkage in 48 hours. We have direct expansion ammonia here."

Analysis Compiled from Returns.

An analysis of all the replies made to the Packers' Service Bureau follows:

Direct Expansion:	
Used by	40%
Highest shrinkage	3.03%
Lowest shrinkage .....	.75%
Average	2.15%
Brine Circulating:	
Used by	30%
Highest shrinkage	2.66%
Lowest shrinkage	1.52%
Average	2.21%
Brine Spray System:	
Used by	30%
Highest shrinkage	3.00%
Lowest shrinkage	2.00%
Average	2.42%

"Contrary to the opinion of the majority of packinghouse superintendents and experts, the direct expansion system is not as rapidly being displaced by the brine spray system as many seem to think. Furthermore, the actual returns show the fact that the direct expansion

method coolers show less shrinkage than coolers equipped with the brine spray system."

INSPECTED SLAUGHTERS DECREASE.

Figures showing slaughter of livestock under the Federal Meat Inspection Service for the fiscal year 1921, according to recent reports, show a decrease in the total number of animals slaughtered, in the quantity of meats processed and in the quantities of meats and products certified for export. There was a decrease in all species except sheep and horses, which show an increase of 117,608 and 246, respectively. The decrease in the total number of animals slaughtered amounted to 4.7 per cent under the preceding year.

The Government maintained inspectors in 892 establishments in 265 cities and towns which compares with 897 establishments in 262 cities and towns in 1920. Inspection was inaugurated at 62 plants and withdrawn from 61 during the year. It was discontinued at 47 of them because of the stopping of slaughtering or of interstate business, at 5 by request, at 5 on account of being consolidated with another official establishment, and at 4 on account of violations of the meat inspection regulations or insanitary conditions.

During the fiscal year 1921 the government inspectors examined 62,252,442 animals at packing plants, including cattle, calves, sheep, goats, swine, and horses, and 189,874 were condemned. Of the animals slaughtered at these plants 8,179,572 were cattle, 3,896,207 calves, 12,452,435 sheep, 37,702,866 hogs, and 20,027 goats.

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FOR SALE—Modern brick building with beef and hog slaughtering facilities. Good cooler. Excellent cellar. Plenty of space for cutting, boning and sausage-making. Located in Gary, Ind., on Nickel Plate R. R., with switch track. Would make excellent site for out-of-town packer's branch house. Plenty of land for additional buildings. Address Emmet Cavanaugh, 742 W. 45th St., Chicago, Ill.

EAT MORE MEAT—IS THE SLOGAN!

Have you a very mild cure in hams and bacon to satisfy the consumer's demand? If not, write at once to A. HAUSAMMANN, 909 Blaine St., Peoria, Ill. Sample slices of smoked ham, boiled ham and bacon will be furnished by sending 60 cents to cover package and postage.

WANT A GOOD MAN? Mr. Packer: Do you realize that there are more good packinghouse executives in all departments now available than for many years past? Now is the time to strengthen your staff. The "WANTED" Page of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER will do it for you.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head re quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Steady—Hog Movement Large— Exports Good—Hog Supplies Liberal.

The movement of product values during the week has shown a slight recession compared with the preceding week on lard; a steady market on hogs notwithstanding the liberal movement. The developments have not tended to have very much influence. There have been little disposition to look more hopefully on the market as to values. There has been a long downward movement in prices which has carried the hog market down nearly 5c a pound from the high of August, while ribs have declined about 4½c and lard has declined a little over 4c.

This tremendous decline in quotations has been a more or less steady readjustment of ideas as to value in keeping with the feed costs and of the ideas of buying power. During this decline there has been a fairly steady outward movement and the decline in the market has not apparently checked the marketing of hogs, but rather there has been a steady decline with increased marketing.

The federal inspection of livestock for slaughter during the month of October and for ten months this year, brings this point out rather clearly. The figures follow:

	This year.	Last year.
Hogs, October	2,486,133	2,486,940
Hogs, ten months	31,728,331	30,704,926
Cattle, October	749,756	843,136
Cattle, ten months	6,335,973	7,082,401
Sheep, October	1,285,430	1,067,821
Sheep, ten months	11,074,534	9,081,528

The increase in the marketing of hogs for the 10 months of the year of 1,000,000 head so far has been very large during the fall. The increase in marketing of sheep has continued very persistent all the season. On the other hand, the decrease in cattle has been very persistent from the beginning of the season.

The cold storage report for the month of different articles in cold storage, made most interesting comparisons, as is seen from the figures in round numbers, in millions, for November 1 this year and last. The five-year average November 1 and October this year follows:

	Nov., 1921.	Nov., 1920.
Apples, pkgs.	7,100,000	6,400,000
Butter, lbs.	70,800,000	105,300,000
Cheese, lbs.	59,600,000	69,000,000
Eggs, pkgs.	30,500,000	24,300,000
Frozen poultry, lbs.	34,500,000	31,000,000
Beef, lbs.	64,200,000	89,100,000
Lamb, lbs.	6,700,000	48,900,000
Pork, lbs.	358,200,000	472,600,000
Misc. meats, lbs.	60,600,000	59,500,000
Lard, lbs.	49,000,000	47,300,000
	5 yrs.	Oct., 1921.
Apples, pkgs.	5,700,000	1,200,000
Butter, lbs.	96,800,000	92,200,000
Cheese, lbs.	68,200,000	62,300,000
Eggs, pkgs.	19,300,000	33,000,000
Frozen poultry, lbs.	38,300,000	25,600,000
Beef, lbs.	176,700,000	59,800,000
Lamb, lbs.	14,600,000	5,900,000
Pork, lbs.	447,900,000	471,800,000
Misc. meats, lbs.	71,800,000	69,778,000
Lard, lbs.	56,700,000	85,100,000

The figures on meat products of all kinds, make most interesting comparisons compared with the five-year average. This is particularly true of beef. The lard stock is 36,000,000 lbs. less than last month and over 7,000,000 lbs. less than the five-year average. The amount of lard produced during the month of October, was rather large owing to the heavier run of hogs with the total 96,567,000 following 91,700,000 in September.

The export movement of hog products has been fairly well maintained. The shipments of lard for the week were 12,700,000 lbs. against 10,500,000 lbs. the previous week and 6,800,000 lbs. last year. Exports of meats were 8,200,000 lbs. against 9,000,000 lbs. the previous week, and 17,200,000 lbs. last year. The current buying for export is rather moderate, but enough seems to be doing to keep up the promise of a fairly steady outward distribution.

The general position of the market seems to be working between the influences of a possible natural reaction from the low prices which have been made the past month on products and hogs, and the expectation that the winter movement of hogs will be heavy, and that on account of this liberal movement, there will be a large accumulation of stocks. The trade has been studying history quite a little as to the movement of hogs and movement of hog prices during the fall and winter, and naturally there is a disposition to look for a further decline.

On the other hand, with top hogs around \$7, the price means an average considerably under that figure. The average the

past week was under that figure and the question is being discussed as to whether the low price for hogs will mean a conservative marketing, or whether the exigencies of financial needs will force the farmers to sell more hogs at \$7 than they would at \$9.

The demand for domestic trade has continued fairly good and there seems to be quite a steady absorption of products from week to week which is taking the offerings pretty steadily. During the past month the total cold storage holdings of frozen pork decreased 26,000,000 lbs. Dry salt pork decreased 46,000,000 lbs. and pickled pork decreased 43,000,000 lbs. With a total packing in the country of 400,000 hogs more than last year, the apparent deduction would be that at the present price the domestic and foreign distribution is taking care of the products of approximately 600,000 hogs more than the slaughter during the month. The question is whether the country slaughter of hogs which usually takes place in November and December, will reduce the demand on packing points in a serious way.

PORK.—Inactivity continued to feature the market, both east and west. In the west there was more demand from shorts, and cash pork was firmer at \$19. At New York demand was quiet, with mess quoted at \$25@25.50, family \$30@33, and short clears \$22.50@25.

LARD.—Export interest was quiet, but domestic lard trade continued good. At New York prime western was quoted at \$9.60@9.70, middle western \$9.55@9.65, New York City 9½ nominal, refined to the continent 11c, South American 11¼c, and Brazil kegs 12¼c. Compound lard in car lots was quoted at 10¼@10½c; 5,000-lb. lots 11¼c, and less than 5,000 lbs. 11¾@12c. At Chicago regular lard in round lots was quoted at 10c over November; loose lard around \$8.30 and leaf lard at 8½c.

BEEF.—Market continued inactive, but prices very steady. At New York mess was quoted at \$12@14; packet \$13@14, family \$15@16, and extra India mess \$24@25.

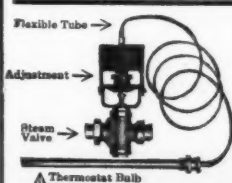
SEE PAGE 37 FOR LATER MARKETS.

Exact Temperature Control Essential to Proper Hog Dehairing

By keeping the temperature in the scalding tank at an unvarying and proper degree you will eliminate mutilation or cutting of the skins. It is an easy matter to allow the water to get too hot by hand regulation.

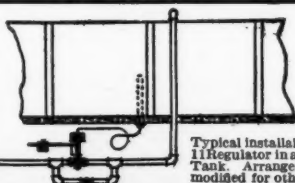
Powers Automatic Thermostatic Regulators

These automatic machines keep the temperature at the proper degree. They control the heat with unvarying accuracy because the thermostatic bulb which is immersed in the water is sensitive to all temperature variations. Powers Regulators are simple to install and insure uniform temperature without further attention. They protect the quality of your product and conserve the time and labor of your employees.



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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Developments in tallow were few during the week, inactivity featuring the trade, with the market nominally unchanged from a week ago. At New York prime city was quoted at 4½¢ nominal, special loose at 6¢, and edible at 8¢. At Chicago packers No. 1 was quoted at 5½¢ @ 6¢, packers' prime 6½¢ @ 6¾¢, and edible 7¼¢ @ 7½¢. Australian tallow at Liverpool was easier, with choice at 43s 6d per 100, and good mixed at 41 shillings. Exports of tallow from New York from Nov. 1 to 29 were 504,000 lbs.

OLEO STEARINE.—There were no new developments in stearine this week. It was reported that seven cars were bought by a local factor last week, at 17¼¢, on the theory that stearine was relatively too cheap, and against which sales of cotton oil were made. At New York oleo was quoted at 7¼¢ @ 7½¢ and at Chicago 7¼¢ @ 7½¢.

OLEO OIL.—The market was dull and more or less nominal. At New York extra was quoted at 11¼¢ @ 12¢, and at Chicago 11¢ @ 11½¢.

SEE PAGE 37 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD OIL.—Demand continues rather limited, with the market easier with the irregular movements in lard and the increasing hog receipts. At New York edible was quoted at 97¢ per gallon, extra winter 87¢, extra No. 1 at 72¢, No. 1 at 64¢, and No. 2 at 60¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market was firmer, with a better demand, according to producers. Pure oil was quoted at 92¢ per gallon, extra No. 1 at 72¢, No. 1 at 67¢, and cold-pressed at \$1.25 per gallon.

GREASES.—The market maintained a very firm undertone, although prices were off a little from the recent levels, with trade on a less active scale. Exporters lowered their ideas, and domestic consumers were inclined to assume an awaiting attitude. At New York yellow and choice house were 4¼¢ @ 4½¢, brown 4¢ @ 4½¢, and white 6½¢ @ 7¼¢, according to brand. Chicago reported a fairly good trade with brown at 3¼¢ @ 4¢, house 4¢ @ 4¼¢, yellow 4¼¢ @ 4¾¢, and choice white at 6½¢ @ 6¾¢.

Packhouse By-Product Markets

Blood.

Chicago, December 1.

There was no change in the market this week for blood, although the outlet is not as broad as recently.

	Unit ammonia.
Ground	\$3.25 @ 3.35
Crushed and unground	2.85 @ 3.10
Ground concentrated tankage	3.00 @ 3.15
Unground	2.50 @ 2.75

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

Demand showed considerable improvement this week, and prices were held on a firm basis. Bulk of sales were at a range of from \$2.75 to \$3.25, according to quality, and condition, shipments over December and January.

	Unit ammonia.
Ground, 11¼% to 12% ammonia	\$3.10 @ 3.25
Unground, 10% to 11% ammonia	2.85 @ 3.00
Unground, 7-9% ammonia	2.50 @ 2.75

Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

Sales of fertilizer materials this week were few and far between, sellers and buyers being unable to get together.

	Unit ammonia.
High grade ground, 10-11% ammonia	\$2.65 @ 2.75
Lower grade, unground, 6-9% ammonia	2.35 @ 2.55
High grade, unground	2.40 @ 2.50
Medium grade, unground	2.15 @ 2.30
Low grade and country road, unground	1.75 @ 2.00
Hone tankage, unground	2.25 @ 2.35
Hof meal	2.25 @ 2.35
Liquid stick	2.00 @ 2.15
Hair tankage, dry, unground	1.25 @ 1.50
Garbage tankage, ground	1.00 @ 1.25

Bone Meals.

A very quiet trade with sellers inclined to boost instead of decrease their ideas of prices.

	Per ton.
Raw bone meal	\$26.00 @ 28.00
Steamed, ground	23.00 @ 25.00
Steamed, unground	15.00 @ 18.00
Grinding hoofs, pig toes, waste horns, dry	21.00 @ 22.00

Cracklings.

The demand was good this week at steady prices, the recent lowering of prices encouraging buyers to take hold for prompt and future shipment.

	Per ton.
Pork, according to grease and quality	\$60.00 @ 65.00
Beef, according to grease and quality	55.00 @ 60.00

Glue and Gelatine Stocks.

Buyers of gelatine stocks, were conspicuous by their absence this week. Most interest was centered on sinews and pizels, and bulk of sales were around \$20 basis Chicago freight.

	Per ton.
Calf stock	\$60.00 @ 85.00
Edible pig skin strips	60.00 @ 65.00
Rejected manufacturing bones	40.00 @ 45.00
Horn piths	22.50 @ 25.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	23.00 @ 25.00
Junk and hotel kitchen bones	18.00 @ 20.00
Hog, calf and sheep bones	20.00 @ 21.00
Sinews, pizels and hide trimmings	20.00 @ 22.00
Sheep trimmings	10.00 @ 12.00

Hoofs, Horns and Manufacturing Bones.

Demand continued to be centered on a good grade of horns and assorted heavy round shin bones.

	Per ton.
No. 1 horns	\$225.00 @ 255.00
No. 2 horns	175.00 @ 215.00
No. 3 horns	100.00 @ 150.00
Culls	25.00 @ 50.00
Hoofs, black	30.00 @ 35.00
Hoofs, striped	40.00 @ 50.00
Hoofs, white	40.00 @ 50.00
Round shin bones, unsorted, heavies	50.00 @ 55.00
Round shin bones, unsorted, lights	55.00 @ 60.00
Flat shin bones, unsorted, heavies	45.00 @ 60.00
Thigh bones, unsorted, heavies	60.00 @ 65.00
Thigh bones, unsorted, lights	50.00 @ 55.00

Hog Hair.

There was very little doing in hog hair this week since the leading buyers withdrew from the market entirely, owing to their stocks showing a big increase in late weeks. Nominally the market remains steady at around 1¢ per pound f. o. b. production points for coil dried about 4¢ per

pound basis Chicago freight for processed winter and around 2½¢ per pound for processed summer.

Pig Skin Strips.

Where sellers were willing to accept, delivered Chicago, 4¼¢ per pound for prime No. 1's and 3½¢ per pound for government inspected No. 2's and No. 3's, trading resulted this week.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Nov. 26, 1921, with comparisons:

	Week ended Nov. 26, 1921.	Week ended Nov. 27, 1920.	From Nov. 1, 1921, to Nov. 26, 1921.
PORK, BBLs.			
United Kingdom	863	505	22
Continent	620	478	505
So. and Cent. Amer.	1,085	910	285,526
West Indies	774,300	357,502	3,608,801
P. N. A. Colonies	15,000	33,340	29,200
Other countries	70,000	97,606	102,010
Total	2,856	2,200	

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

	Week ended Nov. 26, 1921.	Week ended Nov. 27, 1920.	From Nov. 1, 1921, to Nov. 26, 1921.
United Kingdom	2,923,500	11,937,500	21,416,500
Continent	1,638,000	885,000	6,027,500
So. and Cent. Amer.	68,128	59,247	285,526
West Indies	774,300	357,502	3,608,801
P. N. A. Colonies	15,000	33,340	29,200
Other countries	70,000	97,606	102,010
Total	5,408,428	13,540,485	31,049,627

LARD, LBS.

	Week ended Nov. 26, 1921.	Week ended Nov. 27, 1920.	From Nov. 1, 1921, to Nov. 26, 1921.
United Kingdom	4,693,123	1,417,000	1,941,199
Continent	3,218,422	5,601,620	11,054,047
So. and Cent. Amer.	163,750	394,300	203,250
West Indies	1,634,000	388,295	4,208,393
P. N. A. Colonies	65,000	75,000	75,000
Other countries	39,000	34,140	97,000
Total	9,213,295	7,745,355	35,207,489

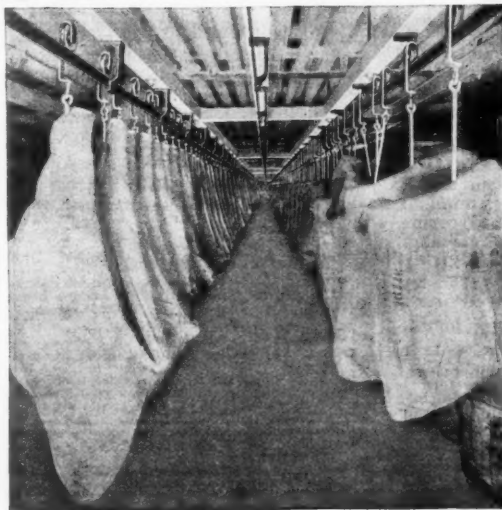
RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York		1,882,428	8,227,295	30,000
Boston				75,000
Philadelphia				1,062,000
Baltimore				252,000
New Orleans				2,554,000
Montreal				629,000
Total, week		5,408,428	9,213,295	
Previous week	1,925	12,075,199	14,322,876	
Two weeks ago	229	6,250,000	6,311,031	
Cor. week, 1920	2,825	13,540,485	7,745,355	

Comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 1, 1920, to Nov. 26, 1921:

	1921.	1920.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	440,000	1,230,000	790,000
Bacon and hams, lbs.	31,049,627	46,844,185	15,794,558
Lard, lbs.	35,207,489	43,854,559	8,647,070

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United States Cold Storage Co. Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILROAD DELIVERY

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When sending your products to us for storage you can depend on **PROMPT ATTENTION, SATISFACTORY SERVICE and CHEERFUL CO-OPERATION.**

Best facilities for handling your business.

Perishing Rd. Chicago, Ill.
& Hoyne Ave.

SOUTHERN MARKETS. NEW ORLEANS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
New Orleans, La., Dec. 1, 1921.—Prime crude cottonseed oil 6.90 cents bid, 7 cents asked. In all directions offerings light, demand nominal. Meal 7 per cent \$33.50; 8 per cent \$35.50. Loose hulls \$6.00; sack hulls \$8.50; all short on interior points.

MEMPHIS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1921.—Crude cottonseed oil market very dull, some little oil changing hands at 7c in the Valley. Meal is somewhat easier, \$36 for \$41 and \$37.50 for \$43 bid, with mills asking 50c per ton higher. Loose hulls, \$6.50.

CHICAGO COTTON OIL MARKET.

Market transactions:

Saturday, November 26, 1921.				
	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
May	8.50	8.55	8.50	8.55
Monday, November 28, 1921.				
	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45
May	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45
Tuesday, November 29, 1921.				
	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.42	8.47	8.42	8.43
May	8.42	8.47	8.42	8.43
Wednesday, November 30, 1921.				
	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.40	8.45	8.40	8.43
May	8.40	8.45	8.40	8.43
Thursday, December 1, 1921.				
	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.42	8.47	8.42	8.43
May	8.42	8.47	8.42	8.43
Friday, December 2, 1921.				
	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.42	8.47	8.42	8.43
May	8.42	8.47	8.42	8.43

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
New York, Nov. 29, 1921.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 4@4½c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3½@3¾c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4¾@5c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2½@2¾c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2¾@3c lb.; talc, 1¾@2c lb.; silic, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.
Clarified palm oil, in casks, 2,000 lbs., 7@7½c lb.; commercial yellow olive oil, \$1.20@1.25 gal.; olive oil foots, 8¾@9c lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 10¾@11c lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9½@10c lb.
Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, 9½c lb.; soya bean oil, 8¾@9c lb.; corn oil, nominal, 9½@9¾c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., New York, deodorized, 11@11½c lb.; peanut oil, crude, tanks, f. o. b. mills, 8¾@9c lb.
Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 6c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 12½@13c lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 9¾@10c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 8½@9c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 15@16c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 4½@4¾c lb.

LARD EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Exports of lard from New York for the period November 1 to November 29, 1921, were according to unofficial reports 34,274,000 lbs. Grease exports were 629,000 lbs.; tallow, 504,000 lbs.; stearine, 18,000 lbs.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

Cottonseed oil exports from New York of the period November 1 to November 29, 1921, according to unofficial reports, were 4,950 barrels.

COTTON OIL SITUATION ANALYZED.

An analysis of the cottonseed oil situation for the months of August, September and October, 1921 and 1920, based on the federal census reports, taking in the seed, the crude oil and the refined oil statistics and estimates, has been prepared by Aspegren & Company and makes a very interesting study. It is as follows:

MOVEMENT OF COTTON SEED AT CRUDE OIL MILLS.

	1921.	1920.
On hand beginning of season	49,821	30,084
August	130,330	22,938
September	553,726	252,704
October	367,843	973,957
Total	1,174,720	1,278,783
	1921.	1920.
On hand beginning of season	49,821	30,084
August	107,161	20,099
September	147,309	147,309
October	611,890	622,517
Total	1,008,644	789,825
	1921.	1920.
On hand beginning of season	49,821	30,084
August	23,169	2,839
September	263,627	105,495
October	345,953	350,540
Total	639,610	488,958

Includes 506 tons destroyed at mills.
Tons. Actual tons.

**Estimated seed receipts at Crude Mills, season 1921... 2,500,000
On hand beginning of season... 49,821
Total... 2,549,821
Of which so far crushed... 1,008,644
Seed on hand... 732,570
Seed still to be received... 858,607
732,570 tons seed on hand at 300 lbs. crude oil per ton is equivalent to 219,771,000 lbs. crude oil which at 9% refining loss equals 199,391,610 lbs. refined oil or 499,979 barrels.
858,607 tons seed still to be received at 300 lbs. crude oil per ton is equivalent to 257,582,100 lbs. crude oil which at 9% refining loss equals 234,399,711 lbs. refined oil or 585,999 barrels.

MOVEMENT OF CRUDE OIL AT CRUDE OIL MILLS.

	1921.	1920.
On hand beginning of season	49,821	30,084
August	130,330	22,938
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October	345,953	350,540
Total	639,610	488,958

DISTRIBUTION OF CRUDE OIL HOLDINGS.

	Aug. 31, 1921.	Sept. 30, 1921.	Oct. 31, 1921.
At mills	8,591,211	35,036,590	59,623,458
At refineries	3,649,685	4,404,012	11,692,697
In transit to refineries and consumers	2,851,500	11,351,350	31,641,105
Total	15,092,396	50,791,952	102,957,240

102,957,240 lbs. crude oil at 9% refining loss equals 93,691,083 lbs. refined oil or 234,228 barrels.
During August 107,161 tons seed produced 29,630,396 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 276.5 lbs. per ton, or 13.8%, compared to 12.4% last year.
During September 259,585 tons seed produced 89,802,967 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 310.1 lbs. per ton, or 15.5%, compared to 14.6% last year.
During October 611,890 tons seed produced 186,444,041 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 304.7 lbs. per ton, or 15.2%, compared to 15.7% last year.
Total, 1,008,644 tons seed produced 305,877,404 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 303.2 lbs. per ton, or 15.2%, compared to 15.4% last year.

REFINED OIL.

	1921.	1920.
On hand beginning of season	228,263,633	297,741,580
August	30,172,028	11,020,198

September	44,499,807	15,199,063
October	124,969,103	83,707,041
Total	427,894,571	407,068,479
Delivered consumers, lbs.	1921.	1920.
August	103,199,289	78,069,028
September	110,125,013	73,833,319
October	96,712,607	107,919,605
Total	310,036,909	259,821,952
Increase or decrease stock on hand, lbs.	1921.	1920.
August	73,027,261	67,048,833
September	65,625,206	58,633,656
October	28,246,496	24,212,564
Total	166,900,000	150,000,000
On hand end of month, lbs.	1921.	1920.
August	155,236,372	230,692,747
September	89,611,166	172,059,091
October	117,857,662	147,846,527

DISTRIBUTION OF REFINED OIL HOLDINGS.

	Aug. 31, 1921.	Sept. 30, 1921.	Oct. 31, 1921.
At refineries	144,163,857	79,576,809	106,864,277
At other places	6,723,282	5,065,319	5,888,695
In transit from refineries	4,349,233	4,369,038	5,154,780
Total	155,236,372	89,611,166	117,857,662

AVERAGE REFINING LOSS.

During August 33,045,988 lbs. crude oil yielded 30,172,028 lbs. refined oil @ 10.33% loss, compared to 28.66% loss last year.
During September 49,390,884 lbs. crude oil yielded 44,499,807 lbs. refined oil @ 9.85% loss, compared to 18.59% loss last year.
During October 134,949,395 lbs. crude oil yielded 124,969,103 lbs. refined oil @ 7.40% loss, compared to 10.42% loss last year.
Total, 217,386,267 lbs. crude oil yielded 199,630,938 lbs. refined oil @ 8.41% loss, compared to 13.83% loss last year.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL.

	1921.	1920.
Export, lbs.	1921.	1920.
August	5,155,133	2,663,330
September	7,544,332	4,848,967
October	12,366,770	7,498,913
Total	25,066,229	15,011,210
	1921.	1920.
Domestic, lbs.	1921.	1920.
August	38,044,156	75,406,698
September	102,580,687	68,064,352
October	84,345,837	100,420,692
Total	224,970,680	244,810,742
	1921.	1920.
Total, lbs.	1921.	1920.
August	103,199,289	78,069,028
September	110,125,013	73,833,319
October	96,712,607	107,919,605
Total	310,036,909	259,821,952

REFINED OIL—SUMMARY IN BARRELS OF 400 LBS.

	1921.	1920.
Produced	1921.	1920.
Old crop stock	570,659	744,354
August	75,430	27,550
September	111,250	37,399
October	312,398	209,268
Total	1,069,737	1,019,171
	1921.	1920.
Consumed	1921.	1920.
August	257,998	193,172
September	275,313	184,584
October	241,782	269,790
Total	775,093	647,546
	1921.	1920.
On hand	1921.	1920.
August	588,091	573,732
September	224,028	430,147
October	294,644	389,616
Total	294,644	389,616
	1921.	1920.
Seed on hand will produce, bbls.	408,979	355,961
Crude oil on hand will produce at 9% refining loss, bbls.	234,228	245,253
Seed still to be received will produce	585,999	2,093,993
Total, bbls.	1,614,850	3,064,823
	1921.	1920.
Less approximate minimum carryover for end season Aug. 1, 1922, bbls.	600,000	600,000
Available for coming nine months, bbls.	1,014,850	2,464,823
Mo. avg. consumption first three months	258,364	216,518
Mo. avg. consumption last nine months	112,761	271,522
Mo. avg. consumption all twelve months	140,162	257,771

*Revised this month.

**This month we have again found it necessary to revise our estimate of the seed to be received at the crude oil mills from 2,050,000 tons to 2,500,000 tons. We have previously based this on the most recent Government cotton crop estimate, which has proven to be too low by subsequent Government planting reports. As there will be no further crop report before December, we must therefore make our own estimate of the cotton crop from such advice as we have at hand. We believe the crop will be about 7,500,000 bales, and have based our seed estimate accordingly.

†Actual.

‡Available.

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

New York Market Less Active—Prices Easier—Undertone Steady—Cash Trade Moderate—Crude Easy—Sentiment Divided—Hog Run Larger.

The developments in the New York Produce Exchange cottonseed oil futures market the past week lacked importance, with trade on a much smaller scale, operations controlled by the professional element, and underlying conditions little changed from those of the past week or so. Owing to a lack of decided developments one way or the other, there was a tendency in evidence to even up and await developments.

The market sold off about $\frac{1}{4}$ c from the levels that prevailed the previous week, but at all times the undertone was rather steady, the market showing ability to recover from all depressions. All told, a two-sided condition prevailed and the indications were that the market would continue to move within narrow limits for at least the immediate future.

The outstanding developments were the deliveries of 3,500 bbls. of oil on December contracts the first few tender days. A leading refining interest put out 2,500 bbls. originally, and re-tenders of the oil

brought up the total. There were rumors that still larger amounts were to come upon the market, but those usually well-informed discredited these reports and claimed that the December position was pretty well evened up.

It had been rumored that deliveries would be made in order to depress the market, and for a time the December sold 85 points or more under May. Such a condition, to say the least, was not a healthy sign. However, local interests and commission houses absorbed the offerings of the current month rapidly, without any undue depression in price, and the high quality of the oil delivered offset the theory that it had been put upon the market for effect. Claims were made that it had originally been sold well above $9\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb., and that the deliveries were made in order to turn the oil into cash.

Most of the week there were the usual complaints of poor cash trade. However, some interests reported a better consuming demand for oil, with some sales of prime summer yellow at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c, Chicago. At the same time, reports were current that one prominent compound factor had sold a million pounds or more of compound within the past ten days. The fact that this business is kept so well under cover is generally being ascribed to the large monthly disappearance shown by the Government reports.

During the week one cash interest claimed that November sales were forty

per cent less than those of October, and on this basis it was figured that the November consumption might drop to 160,000 bbls., compared with 242,000 in October. However, general ideas on the November disappearance were around 175,000 bbls., with some venturing the estimate as high as 200,000, notwithstanding the dullness reported in cash circles.

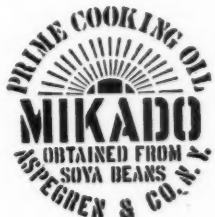
Commission house trade in futures was very mixed, and without particular feature. Outside interest was so small as to be without effect one way or the other, and the local element were first on one side, and then on the other, taking their cues largely from developments in pure lard in the west. The discussions as to the possible effects of the removal of the tariff duties on Oriental oils continued rather hot, pro and con, but as there appears to be little indication at the present time of any possible reduction in the duties, or entire removal of them, the arguments, as a market factor, were without influence.

There are rather consistent claims that quite a little cotton oil is finding its way into the soap-kettle, and while many are inclined to doubt this phase of the situation, the large consumption the first three months bears some fruit for the arguments, and in this connection attention was called to the notable strength in cottonseed fatty acids.

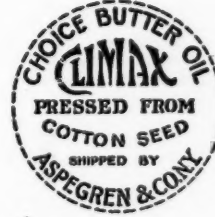
The lard market during the week showed very little change, while domestic trade in the pure article remained good. As a

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result, some looked for continued reductions in stocks, notwithstanding the fact that the winter hog movement had assumed larger proportions, but has not as yet reached the trade's expectations. The buying of lard was mainly through commission houses, while the packers sold on bulges, and it was rather interesting to note the continued large outward movement of the pure article. It was also interesting to note that spot lard at Liverpool was around 13c, or considerably better than it could be laid down for from New York.

The lard situation will, unquestionably, have an extremely important bearing upon cottonseed oil the balance of this season. The competing basis between compound and lard will be the determining factor as to whether or not the United States will face an oil shortage this year. Should lard continue to undersell compound the way it has throughout the season, the possibilities of an oil shortage would not be great. But should the fact that cotton oil has made it possible to increase domestic consumption of lard materially, begin to have its effect on the lard market, the question of an enhancement in lard values cannot be doubted, although an important upturn in lard prices may not be experienced until the winter run of hogs to market is well on, or over.

Consumption of cotton oil to Nov. 1 has been of record proportions, notwithstanding the short crush, and notwithstanding the lard level, a fair amount of oil and compound will be consumed in the United States, some oil and compound will be exported, while the importance of the lard situation will be the fact that if lard remains low, cotton oil consumption is bound to fall off materially, while if lard goes to its normal parity above cotton oil, the consumption of the latter will increase materially, and give those talking a shortage at the end of the season a more solid foundation upon which to base their calculations.

Crude oil eased with some increase in offers. Southeast sold at 6.90 cents. Valley and Texas crude was 6 3/4-7c.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market Transactions.

Thursday, November 24, 1921.

Holiday—No market.

Friday, November 25, 1921.

	Sales.	Range		Closing	
		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	.....	.....	.....	800 a	860
Nov.	.....	.....	.....	800 a	875
Dec.	1900	831	825	820 a	825
Jan.	2300	863	851	850 a	852
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	855 a	862
March	2200	884	874	874 a	875
April	1100	883	880	877 a	880
May	6200	904	895	895 a	896
June	.....	.....	.....	905 a	912
Total sales,	14,900	Prime Crude, S. E. 700 asked.			

Saturday, November 26, 1921.

	Sales.	Range		Closing	
		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	.....	.....	.....	800 a	850
Nov.	.....	.....	.....	800 a	850
Dec.	500	810	804	805 a	808
Jan.	1800	843	832	833 a	834
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	840 a	846
March	3500	868	860	861 a	863
April	.....	.....	.....	865 a	868
May	4800	890	881	881 a	883
June	.....	.....	.....	890 a	895
Total sales,	10,600	Prime Crude, S. E. 700 asked.			

Monday, November 28, 1921.

	Sales.	Range		Closing	
		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	.....	.....	.....	800 a	825
Dec.	5800	808	790	800 a	802
Jan.	4000	841	830	835 a	836
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	840 a	850
March	2900	869	857	864 a	866
April	500	874	870	870 a	875
May	3700	889	878	884 a	886
June	.....	.....	.....	895 a	905
July	100	910	910	905 a	915
Total sales,	21,400	Prime Crude, S. E. 685-700.			

Tuesday, November 29, 1921.

	Sales.	Range		Closing	
		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	.....	.....	.....	750 a	820
Dec.	1400	808	797	796 a	800
Jan.	2500	842	835	835 a	837
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	842 a	850
March	2000	875	867	866 a	869

April	200	875	875	870 a	873
May	3900	896	885	886 a	888
June	.....	.....	.....	895 a	905
July	100	910	910	905 a	915
Total sales, 10,900 Prime Crude, S. E. 700 asked.					

Wednesday, November 30, 1921.

	Sales.	Range		Closing	
		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	.....	.....	.....	805 a	820
Dec.	1000	805	800	805 a	808
Jan.	500	840	831	840 a	842
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	850 a	855
March	1400	870	860	869 a	870
April	100	870	870	873 a	875
May	2300	890	879	888 a	890
June	.....	.....	.....	900 a	905
July	.....	.....	.....	907 a	912
Total sales,	5,900	Prime Crude, S. E. 690-700.			

Thursday, December 1, 1921.

Cottonseed oil closed unchanged to 5 points net higher. Sales, 18,700 bbls; tenders, 100 bbls. Prime crude, 6.90@7.00c; prime summer yellow spot, 8.05@8.25c; January, 8.40c; March, 8.70c; May, 8.90c, all bid.

SEE PAGE 37 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—A fair trade is reported from time to time, but no large interest is in evidence, and the market maintains a barely steady undertone. Ceylon grade, barrels, New York, was 9@9 1/4c; tanks, coast, 7 3/4@8c; cochin barrels, New York, 10@10 1/2c; tanks, 9 1/4c; edible in barrels, New York, 11 1/4@11 1/2c. Manila oil was reported available at 7 1/2c sellers' tanks, April-May, coast, while some recent business in bulk-shipment in Manila oil was reported at 7 3/4c coast. Copra was unchanged at 4 1/4 c. i. f. coast for Java sundried, and 4 1/2 c. i. f. New York forward positions.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market continued more or less nominal, with little trade and no new feature. English imports for ten months ending October 31 were reported at 42,223 tons against 12,338 tons last year. At New York crude was quoted at 8 3/4@9c, blown at 9 1/2c, deodorized 10 1/4c @10 1/2c, and Pacific coast tanks 7 1/2c.

PEANUT OIL.—Trade continued rather quiet and the market was about steady. Domestic crude at New York was quoted at 10 1/4c@10 1/2c f. o. b. mills, tanks, 8@8 1/4c. Crude cotton oil was below 7c Southeast, and this tended to check the demand for peanut. Refined deodorized peanut, New York, was quoted at 11 1/4c, and Oriental oil, tanks coast, 8 1/4@8 1/2c.

CORN OIL.—Crude corn oil f. o. b. mill was offered at 7c sellers' tanks, or 7 1/2c Chicago. Demand was quiet and the market without feature. At New York crude was quoted at 8 1/2@8 3/4, refined at 11 1/4c, and in cases about \$1.13 per gallon.

PALM OIL.—At New York spot Lagos was quoted at 7 1/2@7 3/4c; Niger, 6 1/2@6 1/4c, and palm-kernel, imported, 8 1/2@8 3/4c. Demand for lagos was reported good. English bottom offered palm-kernel for shipment at 8 1/4 c. i. f. N. Y.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Southeast crude, 6.90@7c; valley, 6.75@7c; Texas, 6.75@7c. Prime summer yellow spot barrels, New York, 8 3/4@9c; bleachable tanks, mill 7, 1@2c.

REFINED COTTON OIL CONSUMED.

Consumption of refined cottonseed oil during 1920 amounted to 680,191,000 lbs., according to a report of the U. S. Census Bureau. This figure represents 60% of the production of crude oil and about 70% of the production of refined oil, according to the census.

Available statistics indicate that the total supply of refined cottonseed oil during 1920 amounted to 1,179,932,000 lbs. Of this amount 274,376,000 lbs. was carried over into 1921, and the exports during 1920 amounted to 184,752,000 lbs., thus placing the amount available for factory consumption at 720,804,000 lbs.

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TRADE ASSOCIATION WORK NOT ILLEGAL**Courts Say Aim Is Not Price Fixing But Efficiency**

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Owing to the very great interest in Judge Carpenter's remarkable decision on the subject of trade associations and price agreements, the issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of the date on which it appeared has long been exhausted. The demand has been such that THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is republishing this decision so that those in all lines of industry with which THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is affiliated may have the full text of this ruling.)

A trade association whose purpose it is to collect and furnish to members current quotations, records of sales including prices, statistics of stocks or crop conditions, which are not used to fix prices or limit production or sale, is perfectly legal according to a very important decision of Federal Judge Carpenter recently rendered in Chicago. The court denied the petition of the government for an injunction against an association of linseed oil crushers on a charge that it was a conspiracy to restrain interstate commerce and fix prices. The decision is expected to remove much of the uncertainty that has existed as to the legality of collecting and distributing trade information in all industries.

Judge Carpenter declared that the information distributed was simply such as any business man endeavors to secure, and that to obtain efficiency in business it is necessary to have as reliable and recent records as possible. Such an association is like an exchange or board of trade in giving information of past operations, and these, of course, are legal.

Price Fixing Is Not Involved.

Answering the main argument of the government that the association in this case tended toward a stabilization or uniformity of prices which was not due to competition, the court said that there had been no artificial regulation of price.

Just because one merchant charges the same price as another, because he finds he

can get it, does not necessarily indicate that there is any agreement between them to charge the same price. Because there is an opportunity to fix prices, therefore prices are fixed, is contrary to the theory of our law.

The decision in this case, U. S. vs. American Linseed Company et al., in Equity No. 1490, follows:

In this case the United States, pursuant to the powers and duties imposed upon it by the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, challenged as a combination or conspiracy a contract between the defendants, linseed oil crushers, and the Armstrong Bureau.

The defendant, Julian Armstrong, in October, 1918, organized the Linseed Oil Council and operated it as a member of the Armstrong Bureau. The purpose of the council and bureau was to collect and furnish to the various members current quotations on linseed oil, the record of sales of oil, including prices, statistics as to stocks on hand, crop conditions at home and abroad, and other information of interest or value to the manufacturers of linseed oil. The Armstrong Bureau entered into contracts with certain of the defendants and agreed to furnish them the foregoing information for a consideration.

Pursuant to these contracts the various subscribers daily reported their price lists to the bureau, and promptly sent word of any change. Other information was also furnished from time to time. The statements received and collected by the bureau were immediately sent out to all the members of the association.

Business Needs Trade Facts.

The record discloses that the information collected and distributed by the bureau to its several members was of the kind which a sagacious business man

secures, or endeavors to secure, in the operation of his enterprise. The information was true. The price lists furnished were made in the regular course of business, and offered in good faith to customers or prospective customers. There was no proof that the members of the association ever, at the bureau meetings or at any other place, discussed prices or made agreements with respect to prices, and there was no evidence that the prices asked by any of the subscribers were not in accordance with the market price of flax seed, upon which the price of linseed oil was based.

Production was not limited during the period the bureau was in operation. There was no proof of division of territory. There was no proof that the prices asked by the individual defendants were not fixed by them upon their own judgment, considering all factors affecting supply and demand. There was no proof showing that any member was under the slightest obligation or constraint to ask higher prices or maintain prices.

The main argument for the United States is that the operation of the bureau tended toward a stabilization or uniformity of price on any given day, which was not due to competition, in accordance with economic law.

Many tables of statistics were offered in evidence and read to the court, from which there appeared at times a striking similarity in price, and that changes in prices were made by substantially all the members co-incidentally.

It appears further that the price of linseed oil is controlled by the price of flaxseed, and that the flaxseed market is an open one in which there are wide fluctuations as well as inactive periods.

No Price Fixing Is Shown.

The Government has not shown that there was artificial regulation of price, either by definite oral or written agreement or by tacit understanding.

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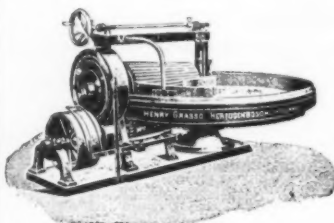
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contract with the Armstrong Bureau specifically and expressly agreed that all information reported to the bureau or distributed by it should at all times be purely statistical and pertain only to past operations, and that the bureau should not be used to enable the constituent members to fix prices for the sale of linseed oil, cake or meal; to limit the sale, production or manufacture thereof, or to divide the territory in which it was to be sold.

It is incumbent upon the Government to show by the clear preponderance of the evidence that the defendants conspired to restrain interstate commerce. In the absence of direct proof of actual entering into of such a combination, and in the face of the denial under oath of the defendants that any such conspiracy or combination was entered into or made, the Government must show that what the defendants did necessarily had the result of restrain-

ing trade, or, if it relies upon the circumstantial evidence to show that a conspiracy was actually entered into, it must show to the satisfaction of the court that the circumstances upon which reliance is placed are entirely inconsistent with supposition of evidence.

The question involved is whether an association such as the Armstrong agency, sometimes called the open price plan, is obnoxious to the anti-trust laws, whether or not there is anything inherently wrong in an agreement between producers in a certain line to furnish each other their prices and not to make any sale deviating from the price-list without immediately notifying all the others.

Trade Bureau Work Legal.

Associations of merchants and manufacturers, boards of trade and exchanges are of great antiquity. Evidently such associations were not aimed at by the Sherman Act, because they are not mentioned in the act. A distinction is sought to be drawn between the operations of an exchange and what was done by the defendants through the Armstrong Bureau. An exchange sends out reports of actual sales. The Armstrong Bureau gave out price-lists. It is difficult to understand any ground for declaring one legal and the other illegal. Every producer or merchant desires to obtain for his goods the highest price he can get. The price which he charges is always the highest which he believes the traffic will bear. He cannot

(Continued on page 41.)

OIL EXPORTS DECLINE.

Vegetable oil exports for October, 1921, and October, 1920, compared with the average for the same month from 1910 to 1914 show declines which are given by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	Average, 1910-1914.	October 1920.	October 1921.
Vegetable oils:	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Cottonseed	15,487,300	7,489,013	10,055,019
Foreign oils*	2,034,688	3,410,490	3,080,115
Total	17,501,988	10,900,403	13,135,124

*Includes cocoa butter, cocoanut oil and corn oil, "All other" calculated at 6.8 cents a pound.



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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Provisions were extremely quiet towards the week end. There was no feature or special change in conditions. Cash trade was rather quiet.

Cottonseed Oil.

Crude cottonseed oil was quiet also, but firm and unchanged. Lard stocks decreased to 8,500,000 pounds but were construed bearishly on lard and oil.

Quotations on cottonseed oil at Friday noon were: December, 8.15@8.22c; January, 8.40@8.45c; March, 8.67@8.69c; May, 8.86@8.89c; July, 9.03@9.12c.

Tallow.

Special loose, 6c.

Oleo Stearine.

Sales at 7½c. Extra oleo oil, 11¼@12c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 2, 1921.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$9.40@9.50; Middle West, \$9.40@9.50; city steam, \$9.25; refined continent, \$11.00; South American, \$11.25; Brazil kegs, \$12.25; compound, \$10.25@10.50.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Dec. 2, 1921.—Copra fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Provision Markets.

Liverpool, Dec. 2, 1921.—(By Cable).—Quotations today: Shoulders, square, 93s; shoulders, picnic, —; hams, long cut, 120s; hams, American cut, 140s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 94s; bacon, short backs, 104s; bacon, Wiltshire, 92s; Australian tallow, 43s 6d; spot lard, 73s 6d.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Dec. 2, 1921.—(By Cable).—Refined cottonseed oil, 39s 6d; crude, 33s 6d.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to Dec. 2, 1921, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 78,126 quarters; to the Continent, 5,012; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 77,648; to the Continent, 12,412; to other ports, none.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Editor's Note:—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Par Value in U. S. Money.	Value on Dec. 2, 1921.
Austria—Krone	\$0.203	\$0.0004
Belgium—Franc	.193	.0705
Czechoslovakia—Krone	.268	.1865
Denmark—Krone	.193	.0175
Finland—Finnmark	.193	.0732
France—Franc	.238	.0065
Germany—Mark	.486	4.06
Great Britain—Pound	.193	.04
Greece—Drachma	.193	.0430
Italy—Lira	.193	.4825
Japan—Yen	.402	.3565
Jugo-Slavia—Krone	.268	.1425
Netherlands—Florin	.193	.0077
Norway—Krone	.193	.0156
Poland—Polish Mark	.193	.1398
Romania—Leu	.193	.2370
Russia—Rouble	.193	.1910
Serbia—Dinar	.193	4.40
Spain—Peseta	.193	
Sweden—Krona	.193	
Switzerland—Franc	.193	
Turkey—Turkish Pound	.193	

*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending Nov. 26, 1921, with comparisons:

Western dressed meats:	Week Nov. 26.	Week Nov. 19.
Steers, carcasses	1,985	2,887
Cows, carcasses	426	474
Bulls, carcasses	103	88
Veal, carcasses	1,258	2,016
Lambs, carcasses	5,689	6,564
Mutton, carcasses	1,959	2,695
Pork, lbs.	499,499	509,392
Local slaughters:		
Cattle	1,871	2,338
Calves	1,105	1,499
Sheep	7,636	8,229
Hogs	21,473	22,024

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 26, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,308	12,100	9,123
Swift & Co.	4,933	12,600	11,847
Morris & Co.	5,924	9,500	9,070
Wilson & Co.	3,280	9,400	9,608
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co. ..	573	6,000	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,068	4,400	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby ..	652	.....	.....
Breman Packing Co., 3,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,100 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 5,800 hogs; Boyd, Latham & Co., 5,600 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 1,000 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,300 hogs; others, 11,500 hogs.			

KANSAS CITY.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,072	5,915	1,989
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,289	3,340	2,913
Fowler Packing Co.	877		
Morris & Co.	3,479	5,948	1,444
Swift & Co.	3,083	5,215	2,325
Wilson & Co.	2,645	4,196	2,013
Local butchers	504	643	74

OMAHA.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,757	3,432	3,999
Swift & Co.	3,137	5,023	7,897
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,211	6,333	6,449
Armour & Co.	2,367	4,917	5,023
Paid Packing Co.	754	3,862	523
Ogden Packing Co.		1,431	
Swartz & Co.		477	
J. W. Murphy		5,774	
Others	4,249		2,133

ST. LOUIS.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,589	11,625	1,993
Swift & Co.	2,353	9,121	2,135
Morris & Co.	802		178
St. Louis D. B. Co.	983		
Independent Packing Co.	1,368		
American Packing Co.	83	1,685	
East Side Packing Co.	121	3,977	
Krey Packing Co.	103		39
Hoff Packing Co.	57	2,308	
Siehoff Packing Co.	48		
Butcher	457	25,600	1,700

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Nov. 26, 1921:

CATTLE.			
Chicago	30,120		
Kansas City	17,594		
Omaha	11,662		
East St. Louis	5,807		
St. Joseph	4,851		
Sioux City	3,183		
South St. Paul	9,802		
Philadelphia	1,871		
Indianapolis	1,495		
New York and Jersey City	9,693		
Oklahoma City	3,276		

HOGS.			
Chicago	106,173		
Kansas City	25,328		
Omaha	24,485		
East St. Louis	36,452		
St. Joseph	11,073		
Sioux City	10,333		
Cudahy	17,915		
Cedar Rapids	6,400		
Ottumwa	2,118		
South St. Paul	31,519		
Fort Worth	4,400		
Philadelphia	21,479		
Indianapolis	26,259		
New York and Jersey City	31,539		
Oklahoma City	7,749		
Milwaukee	20,700		
Cincinnati	2,500		

SHEEP.			
Chicago	42,531		
Kansas City	10,854		
Omaha	20,373		
East St. Louis	3,519		
St. Joseph	8,174		
Sioux City	6,310		
Cudahy	269		
South St. Paul	9,442		
Philadelphia	7,638		
Indianapolis	162		
New York and Jersey City	33,028		
Oklahoma City	218		

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	6,500	2,000
Kansas City	500	900	
Omaha	300	4,500	
St. Louis	300	6,000	
St. Joseph	1,000	6,000	
Sioux City	200	3,000	
St. Paul	100	1,200	100
Oklahoma City	200	200	
Milwaukee	500	300	
Denver	500	300	8,000
Louisville	100	1,000	100
Wichita	300	300	
Indianapolis	200	7,000	100
Pittsburgh	200	1,000	300
Buffalo		2,600	1,600
Cleveland	400	1,500	400
Nashville, Tenn.	200	800	200
Toronto	500	300	400

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	23,000	50,000	30,000
Kansas City	14,000	11,000	6,000
Omaha	7,500	7,000	10,000
St. Louis	7,000	19,000	1,500
St. Joseph	2,200	7,000	2,500
Sioux City	2,500	4,000	3,500
St. Paul	6,000	13,000	7,500
Oklahoma City	1,500	1,000	
Fort Worth	3,500	1,000	300
Milwaukee	200	700	100
Denver	8,100	1,400	21,200
Louisville	1,000	1,200	100
Wichita	1,400		
Indianapolis	800	9,000	200
Pittsburgh	1,500	8,000	500
Cincinnati	2,600	9,800	400
Buffalo	1,800	10,000	7,000
Cleveland	1,100	6,000	2,800
Nashville, Tenn.	900	1,000	
Toronto	4,500	1,500	2,400

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	17,000	50,000	14,000
Kansas City	14,000	13,000	8,000
Omaha	5,700	11,000	11,000
St. Louis	6,000	10,500	4,500
St. Joseph	2,600	9,000	2,500
Sioux City	2,500	5,000	4,000
St. Paul	3,500	14,700	800
Oklahoma City	500	700	
Fort Worth	1,500	500	800
Milwaukee	700	3,000	400
Denver	1,250	1,100	2,500
Louisville	400	1,500	
Wichita	500	800	
Indianapolis	1,000	14,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	2,000	500
Cincinnati	900	5,300	600
Buffalo	100	1,800	1,000
Cleveland	200	5,000	1,500
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,000	
Toronto	1,100	2,100	1,100

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	20,000	10,000
Kansas City	6,000	8,000	2,500
Omaha	4,000	10,000	14,000
St. Louis	3,500	21,000	2,500
St. Joseph	2,500	12,500	1,000
Sioux City	2,000	5,000	2,000
St. Paul	3,000	20,000	2,000
Oklahoma City	1,200	1,300	
Fort Worth	1,500	1,600	
Milwaukee	800	5,000	500
Louisville	400	2,000	100
Wichita	300	1,000	
Indianapolis	1,200	12,000	400
Pittsburgh		3,500	300
Cincinnati	1,700	8,000	1,200
Buffalo	100	1,600	800
Cleveland	200	4,500	2,000
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,500	
Toronto	1,800	2,300	1,600

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,000	50,000	18,000
Kansas City	1,700	4,000	3,500
Omaha	3,800	4,000	3,000
St. Louis	3,000	9,500	1,800
St. Joseph	400	8,000	2,500
Sioux City	1,200	3,000	1,500
St. Paul	3,600	9,800	2,500
Oklahoma City	700	1,000	
Fort Worth	1,500	600	1,000
Milwaukee	700	3,000	300
Denver	2,000	2,100	
Indianapolis	800	1,200	800
Pittsburgh		6,500	1,000
Cincinnati	1,200	6,700	900
Buffalo		4,800	1,400

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	33,000	8,000
Kansas City	800	2,000	1,500
Omaha	1,700	7,000	300
St. Louis	1,000	12,500	700
St. Joseph	700	5,000	400
Sioux City	600	1,500	1,000
St. Paul	1,700	7,500	400
Oklahoma City	400	1,500	
Fort Worth	1,500	1,000	500
Milwaukee	200	800	100
Denver	1,100	500	7,000
Indianapolis	500	9,000	400
Pittsburgh		4,000	1,000
Cincinnati	700	6,200	700
Buffalo	300	13,600	8,000

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for the week ending Saturday, November 26, 1921:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Jersey City	3,710	3,834	9,700	23,155
New York	1,558	2,291	21,641	4,153
Central Union	3,825	1,132	258	5,255
Total for week	9,093	7,217	31,598	33,028
Previous week	9,698	12,178	33,738	54,756
Two weeks	8,227	9,283	29,077	44,194

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES stronger. Two packers sold about 6,000 October-November extreme light native steers at the new rate of 14c. No other movement noted. Stocks are small and limited to native cows principally. About 11,000 frigorifico steers sold at \$55.00 and 4,000 Swift Montevideos brought \$56.00, which figures a trifle over 20c N. Y. Killers are very optimistic on the future market. Native steers quoted 16½c paid; Texas 16½c asked; lights 14½c paid; extremes 12½c paid; butts 16c paid; Colorados 15c paid; branded cows 12½c paid; heavy cows 15@15½c asked; buyers slow to become interested. Last sales and present bids 14½c; light cows 13½c paid and 14c now firmly talked on account of the extreme light native sales at 14c today which are said to be for upper leather account. Nat. bulls 9@10c; branded bulls 8c paid.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Business in country hides is still slow of consummation by reason of the efforts being made to advance quotations. Tanners are willing to take on moderate sized lots of hides at prices about steady with rates ruling a week ago, while sellers are endeavoring to secure more money, in line with the improvement shown in the large and small packer movement of light native hides. Tanners do not consider country hides cheap by comparison with packer quality stock, at the talked rates. Most of them are only interested in the country descriptions as a matter of economy. Available stocks of choice country hides are relatively small, as country slaughter is not greatly increased as yet. Most holdings contain earlier stock. The situation in the outside markets is steady with dealers rather free sellers at near market values. Local sellers and dealers in large centers are inclined to hold their stuff very firmly for their asking rates. All weight country hides in the outlying sections range at 7½@9c Chicago basis for quality, dates and sections. Outside talked on Michigan, Ohio and similar stock. Heavy steers are quoted at 11@11½c; heavy cows and buffs are quoted 8@8½c for business, with the inside about the best tanners will do. Moderate offerings are available at 8½c; some sellers even talk 9c. Extremes are quoted 11@11½c for business with recent sales in this range. Most tanners do not care to better the inside level. Large tanners whose needs are great are picking up extremes wherever available at 11c and under. Branded country hides quoted 6@7c flat; country packer branded hides quoted at 8½@12c for dates, descriptions and sections. Bulls quoted 6@7c nominal; country packer bulls 8½c and glue hides about 3@4c for business.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES quiet. No change noted in the Twin Cities situation. Movement is slow by reason of moderate stocks and strong rates demanded. All weight hides are quoted at 8@8½c; heavy stock at 7½@8c for business; light hides generally priced at 11c with late sales at 10½c. Bulls quoted about 6@6½c; kip-skins at 10@12c. Calfskins quoted at 12@14c and horse hides \$3.25@3.75 flat f. o. b.

CALFSKINS featureless. No business transpiring in calfskins as far as can be learned. Tanners seemingly are uninterested on account of the poor leather situation which is not expected to become very active for another four or six weeks. Tanners are operating their plants at considerably reduced schedule. City calfskins quoted 18c nominal; late business 18½@18½c; stocks moderate; packer skins are in ample supply and quoted 19c asked; outside skins quoted 17@17½c for business in first salted goods; resalted skins 14@17c; countries at 12@14c; deacons 90c@

How long can hides be left in cure? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

\$1.00; slunks \$1.35 last paid for regulars; hairless 75c; kipskins quoted 17½c lately bid for packers; asking 18@18½c. Cities 17@17½c, inside last paid; outside skins 13@16c; countries 10@12c. As we go to press rumors or intimations of calf business are heard.

DRY HIDES.—Western all weights quoted 11@13c.

HORSEHIDES steady. Demand not as brisk as heretofore. Renderer hides \$4.25 @4.50 asked; country stock \$3.00@3.50 for age and description; mixed hides command \$3.75@4.00 for quality.

SHEEP PELTS quiet. Packer sheep and lambskins \$1.20@1.30 last paid; dry pelts 10@12c; pickles \$3.50@4.50 doz. and goats 25@75c.

HOGSKINS.—Country run 15@30c; rejects half; strips 4c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—Advices from the east indicate a sale of big packer specially selected plump native steers being effected at 17c for straight heads. No further details noted, but generally believed to be from second hands. New York slaughterers are offering hides at ½c less than western basis. While some ask the same as Chicago prices. Stocks are meager and buyers are not anxious to operate on account of the meager stocks. Natives quoted 16c; butts 15½c; Colorados 14½c; cows 12½-13c nominal; bulls 9c.

SMALL PACKER HIDES.—A couple of cars of November small packer steers sold in the east at 14½c and a car of native bulls realized 8½c. All weight cows and steers are quoted about 13c for business and lately paid. Bulls and brands quoted about 8-8½c.

IMPORTED WET SALTED HIDES.—A steady to strong market continues for frigorifico hides, following the clean-up movement in the past few days on a basis of 19½c c. i. f. New York basis, or up to \$54.50 Argentine gold. The only available stocks of frigorifico steers in salt total 4,000 hides. Some slaughterers have moved early December take-off. Killers do not expect to experience great difficulty in keeping sold up close at strong levels by reason of the better quality coming forward and the rather urgent demand for sole leather raw stock from all quarters. In the spot market two big cars of Commissary Panamas sold at 14½c to a western tanner, with seconds at a cent reduction. Plump Swiss steers recently sold at 22c and French Swiss border steers are available at 19c. Paris city steers are offered at 17-18c and Northern Italian extra heavy steers at the same range.

COUNTRY HIDES.—A couple of cars of seasonable buffs, including some back salting stock sold in Penn territory at 7c. A car of late receipt country steers in weights down to 50 lbs. moved at 10½c. A couple of cars of western buffs of mixed description sold at 7½c and a couple of cars of all weight short haired recent receipt hides brought 8½c selected to eastern buyer. Canadian hide dealers are said to be well sold up. A car of Canadian buffs for late December delivery offered at 8½c American funds. Best grub free seasonable midwest extremes are usually priced at 11½c from best shippers. Tanners are slow to better 11c, but pay the asking rate on occasion. Southern extremes are quoted 9-10c, with outside generally asked. New England extremes are quoted at 9½-10c for business. Buffs and heavy hides down east are quoted 7½-8c.

CALF SKINS.—The situation as regards

cured N. Y. trimmed city calf continues easy in tone. Last sales of three-eighths were at \$1.65-2.15-2.55, although a small parcel of 9/12's moved at \$2.65 yesterday. Tanners are simply not interested in purchasing at present. All collectors reduced green skins to the butchers 3c a pound today, making price to 9 lbs. 21c to butchers. 9/14's were reduced 20c and 14 lbs. up 25c. Canadian dealer offers large lot back dating skins, trimmed at 18½c. Outside Am. skins quoted \$1.15-1.50 for lights for description. Untrimmed skins held 16-18c. Car western No. 3 calf kip, sold 7c. Kips quoted \$3.50-4.00. Extra heavy Paris city calf declined 18½%, heavies 8½%, mediums one-half per cent and light skins 8%.

ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 30.

The cattle run for the week ending today totals 21,000 head. Up to last Saturday prices showed considerable strength as compared with the previous week, but during the first three days of the present week a decidedly bearish condition has developed and the advance wiped out. There is a very fair proportion of beef steers in the run and with the exception of a few cars the quality generally has been medium to common.

Choice to prime corn-fed steers are quoted at \$8.50@9.50, but there has been nothing good enough to sell above \$8.25 in the heavy class. In yearling steers \$9.50 was paid on Monday for a string of right choice Missouri fed yearlings weighing right at 1,000 lbs. The general run of beef cattle ranged from \$6.00@7.75. In butcher stock, outside of the sale mentioned, the range for best yearlings and heifers is 8@9c, while the large run of plain and common kinds range from \$3.00 @6.50.

The cow trade for the entire week was somewhat uneven, the butcher grades ranging mainly from \$3.25@4.75, and canners and cutters \$2.25@3.00.

The western offerings this week included a train of fed Texas steers on the native side. They sold from \$5.85@6.25; the common and lighter kinds went at \$4.50@5.10. There are still being received a fair run of panhandle stockers and they are finding reasonably prompt sale at fairly steady prices.

The run of hogs is the heaviest of the year. Receipts this week were approximately 80,000 head and the quality is somewhat better than it has been for the past month. To be sure there are still a great many light, unfinished hogs coming in but the proportion of that kind this week is noticeably smaller than usual. The out-of-town trade during the period has been active and notwithstanding the liberal run prices have held to a steady basis.

The only soft spot that is noticeable in quotations is in rough hogs and light pigs, the former being off 25c and the latter 50c under a week ago. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$6.90@7.00; good heavies, \$6.85@6.95; roughs, \$5.50@5.75; lights, \$6.95@7.00; pigs, \$7.00@7.00; bulk, \$6.90@6.95.

The count in the sheep house this week totals 11,500. There is a decided improvement in prices in all grades. Ewes that were bringing around \$3.50 a week ago are selling for \$3.75@4.00 on today's market, the top figure being paid on the handy-weight sort. Lambs have again gone to \$10.00, which is the top figure for the last four months. Of course they must be particularly desirable to bring this figure. The bulk of the run of good lambs is \$9.50 @9.75, with the common and cull lambs ranging from \$6.00@7.00. The particular activity in the sheep house is on aged stock; there has been a considerable demand for it during the entire period.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Dec. 1, 1921.

Receipts of cattle this week have expanded over the holiday curtailed marketing of the week previous, but the supply locally has been moderate for show week and the market, although extremely uneven, has shown comparatively healthy underlying conditions. The tendency of beef steer values, especially the medium short-fed kinds was unmistakably lower last Friday and in spots some such cattle showed further price recessions late Monday and Tuesday, but a light midweek run injected much life into the trade with higher prices prevailing that day and again today on all decent killing cattle.

The general beef steer market today averaged fully as high as on Wednesday of last week and some sales figured higher than at that time. Further decrease in the marketward movement of western range cattle suggests a speedy termination of the run from the source which is giving the lower grade native steers and she stock, which have had to compete with Westerns, better standing on the market.

Sales late last week and on Monday included some throwouts and rejects from show cattle, among which were several branches of yearlings which sold upward from \$11.25 to \$12.50 and a load of 1,399-lb. Angus steers which made \$10.50 on the Monday market. Aside from cattle fed for the show or in connection with show stock, nothing has passed \$10.50 in the yearling line and no more matured steers in load lots have been choice enough to reach \$10.00.

There has been a fair showing of choice strong and heavyweight steers coming in regular market channels this week that have sold from \$9.00 to \$9.75, depending on weight, style, and finish. Choice yearlings have been extremely scarce and comparatively few loads have been good enough to sell above \$9.00. Bulk of the beef steer supply has sold between \$6.00 and \$9.25. Two loads of prime 1,742-lb. steers reached \$9.50 on Wednesday's market and three loads, averaging 1,734 lbs., today scored \$9.75, the highest price scored by cattle of their weight for many weeks. While finished yearlings and handweights continue to meet with a good call, they are not making such price premiums over finished heavy cattle as in the recent past.

Supplies of butcher cattle have been moderate and the market, relieved from the pressure of many low grade grass steers, has worked higher. Bulk of the butcher cows and heifers show advances of 25 to 40c over a week ago. Most of the butcher cows are now selling from \$3.75 to \$5.00 and butcher heifers largely from \$4.50 to \$6.25. Canner and butcher grades show some strength over a week ago with bulk of the canners now going at \$2.75 to \$2.90 and desirable cutters on up to \$3.50. Bulls are mostly 10 to 25c higher for the week, with bulk of the bolognas now selling around \$3.65 to \$3.85, best heavy sausage bulls up to \$4.00 and slightly better. Heavy beef bulls continue relatively slow and few such are reaching \$4.50. Desirable veal calves show 50 to 75c advance over a week ago and average about \$1.50 higher than two weeks ago. Packers are now paying \$9.00 to \$9.25 for the bulk of their desirable vealers but a choice grade reaches \$9.50 and higher. Fat heavy calves are sharply higher for the week, advances measuring about \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Chicago receipts for the first four days this week at about 177,000, were the largest since the four-day period ending February 3, and 72,000 in excess of the same period a week ago, which included the

Thanksgiving holiday, and 37,000 more than the corresponding period a year ago. The 10-market total at about 525,000 head exceeded the same period a week ago by about 174,000 and the corresponding period a year ago by 59,000. Despite the liberal receipts, the market has maintained a healthy undertone and the declines have been relatively small. The average cost of packer and shipper droves for the first three days this week were very close together at \$6.97, \$6.90 and \$6.91, respectively, and promising to land around \$6.80 to the broad shipping demand has been the main prop under the market, close to 50,000 hogs going to shippers so far this week.

Hogs continued to sell at a very narrow range, bulk of good and choice hogs going daily at a spread of 10c, and sometimes only 5c, while the bulk of sales generally fell within a 20 or 25c range. General quality was very good, and the percentage of packing sows arriving very small. The proportion of hogs averaging over 200 lbs. increased and under 200 lbs. decreased. Loads of choice hogs averaging over 250 lbs. were relatively scarce.

The market closed today as compared with Wednesday of last week 5 to 15c higher, averaging about 10c higher. Bulk of desirable light lights and pigs at \$7.00 to \$7.10 today, were strong to 10c higher for the week.

Under impetus of active local and outside demand, in the face of moderate receipts both at Chicago and at other points, fat lamb prices today stand generally higher than a week ago and matured sheep and yearlings are 50 to 75c higher. Eastern orders proved a big factor in adding strength to the market, shippers each day this week taking a liberal share of fat lamb offerings.

Considerable improvement in quality was evident the first three days of the week but on Thursday's market, there

(Continued on page 45.)

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 30.

A general improvement was reported in the tone of the livestock market today. Lambs came in for a 25c advance and reached a new high level for the season, with natives selling up to \$9.60. The weakness which has prevailed in fat cattle the past two days gave way to an improved tone at steady prices. Best grades in some cases were considered higher. Hogs sold readily at steady prices.

Receipts today were 6,000 cattle, 7,000 hogs, and 2,500 sheep, compared with 5,500 cattle, 6,000 hogs, and 3,000 sheep a week ago, and 5,050 cattle, 10,550 hogs, and 2,900 sheep a year ago.

Demand for fat cattle today was more active with prices steady to strong. Asking prices at the outset were higher and in a good many cases good steers and cows and heifers sold at an advance. The important condition in the trade is that the decline has been checked and killers were more anxious for supplies. Reports from the packinghouses indicated that there will be no labor trouble as the agitators who tried to bring on a strike have departed. Most of the steers offered today were plain short-fed grades that sold at \$6.25 to \$7.00. A few loads brought \$7.25 to \$7.50. Butcher cattle were ready sale with prices firm. Veal calves were strong to 25c higher.

Hog prices averaged steady with demand active. The top price was \$6.85 and bulk of sales \$6.65 to \$6.85. Pigs sold up to \$7.10. The general market is showing more strength than anticipated and receipts are short of a year ago. Hog supplies in Kansas City territory are short and at no time during the winter season

will receipts be large. The bulk of the offerings are arriving in the first three days of the week and the market in the last three days has shown the highest prices.

Native lambs sold up to \$9.60 or the highest price paid in several months. No fed western lambs arrived. Ewes sold at \$3.75 to \$4.00. Feeding lambs brought \$8.00 to \$8.10. The market was quoted strong to 25c higher.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., Nov. 30.

Fat cattle are selling in just about the same notches as a week ago. Heavy runs at all markets last Friday resulted in a sharp decline that about wiped out the advance noted early in the week. So far this week receipts have been generally moderate and the trend of prices unevenly higher, Friday's losses of 25 to 50c being regained. Packers are now depending almost altogether on corn-fed cattle of the new crop for their beef supplies. Western beef is practically a thing of the past for this year and the supply of long-fed cattle seems about exhausted in this section. The quality of this week's supply has been generally the best since the short-feds started coming.

Prime yearlings are nominally quoted up to \$10.00 to \$11.00, and some long-fed heavy beefs sold as high as \$9.00 this week. Short-fed and warmed-up cattle are going largely at \$6.00 to \$8.00, with some of the plainest as low as \$5.50. The course of cow and heifer values has been much the same as that of the steers. Fair to best cows sell at \$4.00 to \$5.25 and choice heifers on up to \$6.50 to \$6.50. Last week's decline in stockers and feeders brought in more buyers from the country this week and the trade has been active at prices 25c or more higher.

Considering the fact that hog supplies are rapidly increasing in volume, the market is holding its own fairly well and prices now are within a dime of where they were a week ago. A healthy shipping demand is an everyday feature of the trade and the packers also seem ready for heavier supplies. Today's market ruled steady to 10c higher on a run of nearly 10,000 head. Tops were \$6.65 and bulk of the light and mixed butcher weights sold at \$6.00 to \$6.60, with a sprinkling of extreme heavies on down to \$5.00 to \$5.75.

A broad demand for all kinds of sheep and lambs has resulted in new advances within the past week although receipts have been well up to normal for this time of the year. Prices on all classes stand a big 50c higher than a week ago and the bulk of the lambs are clearing at \$8.00 to \$9.50, ewes at \$3.00 to \$4.75, and wethers at \$4.50 to \$5.25.

J. W. Murphy
OMAHA

Buyer of Hogs on Orders

Special Attention Given.

You Will
be Pleased.

5 Competent Buyers—7 Assistants.

We Handle Hogs Only

Utility and Cross Cypher.
Reference: The whole meat industry.

J. W. MURPHY
U. S. Yards Omaha, Neb.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

A new ice plant is to be built at Plainwell, Mich.

Luigi Lemma is erecting an ice plant in Nitro, W. Va.

W. H. Rageth is going to erect a new ice plant at Hamburg, Ia.

Elmer Widder is going to put up an ice plant at Sugarcreek, O.

B. F. Lilly & Son, Lawrence, Kans., are planning to build a new plant.

The Henry P. Gaukler Co., Pontiac, Mich., is about to build a new ice plant.

C. E. Kennemar, 1819 Greenville street, Dallas, Tex., will erect a new ice plant.

The city of Apopka, Fla., is planning to erect a new ice plant in the near future.

The Sturgis City Ice Co., Sturgis, Mich., is remodeling its plant at the present time.

The Evanston Ice Co., Evanston, O., has started the construction of a new ice plant.

The Winona Oil & Manufacturing Co., Winona, Miss., will put up an ice plant shortly.

The Decatur Ice & Coal Co., Decatur, Ala., will shortly erect an ice and cold storage plant.

The Ash Grove Ice Plant Co., Ash Grove, Mo., is contemplating the erection of a new ice plant.

The East Coast Milling Co. has established an ice manufacturing plant at New Smyrna, Fla.

Messrs. Kidwell and Keiser are beginning very shortly to put up an ice and cold storage plant at Baltimore, Pa.

The Gulf Shingle & Ice Co., Mobile, Ala., C. W. Kenopke, manager, is planning to erect an ice plant in the near future.

The American Ice Machine Co., with a capital of \$50,000 has been incorporated. The attorney is the Colonial Charter Co., Philadelphia.

The Edwards Ice & Cold Storage Co., Edwards, Miss., has been recently incorporated by E. F. Farr, W. A. Ward and H. P. Birdsong.

The Rison Ice Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., has been organized with J. W. Elrod as president and R. G. Mosely as secretary, and will build a plant.

The Hazard Ice & Storage Co., Hazard, Ky., has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000 by J. A. Roan, W. F. Ficklen, Jr., and W. H. Oliver.

The Superior Refrigerating Co., Springfield, O., has been recently incorporated with a capital of \$200,000 by Charles F. Jackson, Herman Voges and others.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad is going to start construction next month of an ice plant at Riverbank, Cal., for icing cars. The cost is set at \$250,000.

At the fifteenth annual meeting of the Eastern Ice Manufacturers' Association it was stated that there had been no decrease of the business due to prohibition as there has been a great increase in other lines.

At a recent meeting of the Engineers' Society of Milwaukee an important paper on "Application of Electricity to Refrigeration" was read by C. J. Carlsen, refrigerating engineer of the Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago.

It is stated that the U. S. government is going to lease the cold storage plant at Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., to a company at Fort Worth for the distributing of refrigerator meats and other commodities to Coahuilla and other parts of Mexico. The government reserves the right to the use of 20 per cent of the plant. The size of the plant is adequate, on the 80 per cent basis, for the handling of a large amount of export business. In the government offer, bonds of \$8,000 are required for the fulfillment of the contract and responsibility of loss. It is understood that Secretary of Commerce Hoover is anxious to aid with the turnover of government border plants for commercial purposes since a reduction of army forces has taken place.

REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS MEET.

A Milwaukee branch of the National Association of Practical Refrigerating Engineers was organized with 75 charter members by officers of the national organization at a banquet recently.

These officers were elected: President, J. M. Jung, chief engineer of the Blatz Brewing Co.; vice-president, Anthony Fergg, Vilter Manufacturing Co.; secretary-treasurer, Alex H. Luedicke, chief engineer of the Gridley company; sergeant-at-arms, Wesley Nebb. The directors are: F. G. Trubshaw, Orville Brown and R. S. Wheaton.

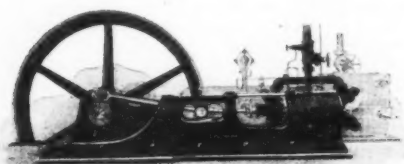
An invitation to the national body to hold its 1922 convention in Milwaukee will be extended. The convention would bring more than 600 delegates and 100 machinery exhibits to Milwaukee.

What is the difference between Plate and Mess Beef, and how are the cuts made and packed in each case? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

Cold Storage Insulation
All Kinds of Refrigerator Construction
JOHN R. LIVEZEY
Glenwood Avenue
West of 22nd St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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ICE MACHINERY



"True in the Long Run"

Most Modern—Most Economical

Don't waste money running your old plant when you can save money by modernizing the Triumph way, the cost will soon be absorbed by the effected economy.

Do you want the facts?

What's your address and size of plant?

THE TRIUMPH ICE MACHINE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO
Builders of Refrigerating Equipment Since 1892

Announcement

In order that we may serve the Ice and Refrigerating Industry more fully we now furnish the trade with either the Ammonia Compression or Absorption type of Ice Making and Refrigerating Machine. After a thorough investigation we selected the

Ingersoll-Rand as the most efficient Ammonia Compression Machine. Let our sales engineers advise with you on what type of machine your conditions demand.

Vogt

ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT

Absorption - Compression

HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO., Inc.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We manufacture Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery, Drop Forged Steel Valves and Fittings, Water Tube and Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers, Oil Refinery Equipment. Write for Bulletin.



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R. G. HALLIWELL CO. (Inc.)
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PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Booklet.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which, subject to prior sale, may be obtained from the following:

Atlanta—M. & M. Warehouse Co.; Steed Thompson Engineering Co.
Baltimore—Werning, Moving, Hauling & Storage Co.; Frank R. Small, 619 Equitable Bldg.
Boston—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
Buffalo—Central Supply Co.; Keystone Warehouse Co.
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, Chemical Bldg.
Cleveland—Curtis Bros. Transfer Co.
Detroit—Brennan Truck Co.

El Paso—R. E. Huthstener, 615 Mills Bldg.
Jacksonville—Jacksonville Whse. & Distributing Co.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
New York—Roesler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 638 Camp St.
Norfolk—Southgate Forwarding & Storage Co.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., 155 Tenth St.
Providence—Edwin Knowles, 36 Custom House St.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Savannah Brokerage Co.
San Francisco—Mailliard & Schmeddel.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; G. H. Weddle & Co., 67 Walbridge Ave.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

TRADE ASSOCIATION DECISION.

(Continued from page 36.)

charge, ordinarily, more than his competitors. His competitors' price fixes the point above which he cannot go. When the merchant fixes the price at the level of his competitors he is fixing it in competition with his rival just as much as though he had named a lower price. The competition of his rival has prevented him from charging a higher price. If, on the other hand, he finds that he cannot move his goods at the price fixed by his competitors he will naturally lower the price and this will establish a new level. This is the essence of what constitutes competition.

Quotations established by the sales on an exchange established the market value at the time of the sale, but not the market value the day after. The prices at which goods are offered for sale at any moment establish the market value at that moment.

What Makes Market Prices.

In those lines of merchandising where there are no exchanges, the prices which producers and dealers put upon their goods constitute the market price. Cluquot's Champagne, 3 Wall. 114. In the trial of that case the judge charged the jury as follows:

"The market value of goods is the price at which the owner of the goods, or the producers, holds them for sale; the price at which they are freely offered in the market to all the world; such prices as dealers in the goods are willing to receive, and purchasers are made to pay when the goods are bought and sold in the ordinary course of trade."

This charge was approved by the Supreme Court.

The above language was cited and approved by the Supreme Court in *Muser v. Magone*, 155 U. S. 240, at page 249.

If it is lawful for dealers to get together in an exchange and provide for a dissemination of the prices obtained on actual sales, why should it be unlawful for those producers and dealers in lines where no public exchange has been established, to make some provision for disseminating information of market value or prices? To put it in another way, why should they be limited to the dissemination of the market prices of yesterday, but not those of today?

In order to obtain efficiency in business, as well as in any other human activity, it is necessary to have reliable immediate and adequate records. With the progress that has been made in the last century it is not to be expected that business alone stood still.

In the old days when at noon the business men of the community met in the village blacksmith shop, or in the evening met at the corner grocery, a man was sup-

GET IN ON THIS QUICK!

ALL BRAND NEW

8—Complete freezing tanks, each tank 83'5½" long, 26'1" wide, each tank containing 756 standard 300 lb. cans 11x22x45"; with vertical motor driven agitators, crane and electric hoist full equipment, 1¼" direct expansion brine cooling coils with headers, valves and accumulator, flooded system; \$12,000 each, f. o. b. cars New York City.

350—Stands atmospheric ammonia condensers, 24 pipes high, 20' long, complete with headers and valves. Price, \$150 per stand, f. o. b. cars New York City.

3—Vilter 19x24x46x36" horiz. cross compound machines, refrigerating capacity 500 tons each. Price, \$12,000 each, f. o. b. cars New York City.

2—York 21'x32" vertical, 2-column machines, direct connected to simple Corliss engines 28½x32"; refrigerating capacity 175 tons each. \$8,000 each, f. o. b. cars New York City.

FOR IMMEDIATE ACCEPTANCE ONLY SUBJECT TO INSPECTION IF DESIRED

If you are definitely in the market, and mean business, you want to know more about this wonderful opportunity. This is your one chance. At these extremely low prices for equipment that HAS NOT BEEN USED, it should all be moving within a week after this advertisement appears. So it will pay you to reply at once—while you are reading this.

**Address F. S. 926, Care National Provisioner
116 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y.**

PACKERS' TRAFFIC MATTERS.

(Continued from page 24.)

Ask Same Rates Eastbound as Westbound.—In docket No. 12743, Swift & Company vs. Santa Fe et al., the brief for Swift & Company and Armour & Company asks that the commission prescribe a scale of class rates eastbound beginning at 93 cents, first class, and being the same on the lower classes as those which now apply westbound, to be applicable from Missouri river cities to Mississippi river crossings on all traffic destined to territory east of the Indiana-Illinois state line. Reparation is asked also.

Indianapolis Livestock Rates.—In docket No. 11894, Indiana rates, fares and charges, the brief for Kingan & Company asks the commission not to assume jurisdiction over the transportation of livestock from the stockyards of the Belt Railroad & Stock Yards Company at Indianapolis to the plant of Kingan & Company in the same city without a further finding which will permit Kingan & Company to introduce testimony as to the reasonableness of that rate.

Salt Rates, Louisiana to North.—In I. and S. docket No. 1398, salt from Louisiana mines to Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and intermediate main line points, brief for the Sterling Salt Company asks the commission to require cancellation of the rates proposed by the carriers on the grounds that the rate of \$4.20 is the lowest published on any article from Louisiana points to Chicago; that the car mile yield of 16½ cents is unremunerative; that the rate is made without due regard to other adjustments; also without regard to distance; that the proposed rate discriminates against shippers from New York mines to all points on the Illinois Central in Illinois; and that the proposed rates will lead to reductions from other producing points. Brief for the Central Freight Association lines contends that the proposed reduction constitutes a real menace to carriers and public alike and should be cancelled.

Packinghouse Products Rates From Seattle.—In docket No. 12153, Frye & Company vs. the Great Northern Railway Company et al., Wilson & Company, Swift & Company and Armour & Company have been allowed to intervene in and be treated as parties, which relates to rates on meats and packinghouse products from Seattle to various interstate destinations.

Packing Co. Made Intervenor.—The St. Louis Independent Packing Company has been permitted to intervene in No. 13107, National Live Stock Exchange vs. A. T. & S. F. et al.

Rehearing for Missouri Public Service Commission Denied.—In Docket No. 9702, Memphis-Southwestern Investigation, the Commission has denied the petition for a rehearing filed on behalf of the Public Service Commission of Missouri.

Rates on Stock Cattle in Carloads.—In Docket No. 12563, Healy & Company vs. Director General, as agent, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, et al., a tentative report proposed by Attorney-Examiner Wm. B. Hunter follows: Rate of 25 cents on stock cattle, in carloads, from Kansas City, Mo., to Oklahoma City, Okla., found unreasonable. Defendants directed to cancel undercharges.

Livestock Rates and Terminal Charges at Omaha.—In Docket No. 12630, the National Live Stock Exchange vs. the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, et al., the Commission has permitted the complainants to amend the original complaint by eliminating both complainants and defendants operating in Southeastern and Southern territory, and also by making the prayer more definite as to the relief sought. It is stated that another complaint covering the South will be filed if necessary. The case relates to the rates on live stock brought about by the Commission's decision in Ex Parte No. 74, and also the terminal charges at Chicago, Omaha, and other points.

TO CONTROL LIVESTOCK DISEASES.

The livestock tuberculosis eradication conference called by Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, met at Chicago this week, and about 400 federal and state veterinarians, commissioners of agriculture from various states and others interested in the success of the nation-wide campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis in meat animals were present. Among the speakers were Hon. B. M. Davison, director, Illinois Department of Agriculture, Dr. Mohler, Dr. Abt of Northwestern University Medical School, and Thomas E. Wilson, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers.

Mr. Wilson stated that tuberculosis in meat animals cost the packers \$40,000,000 last year. The addresses were of a high order and were followed with great interest by those in attendance. Time was devoted to a discussion of each paper in which there was an interchange of practical experiences that was instructive and illuminating.

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending Nov. 24, 1921, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, as compared to a week and a year ago:

	Sales—			Top price selects		
	Week ending Nov. 24, 1920.	Same week ending Nov. 17, 1920.	Week ending Nov. 24, 1921.	Week ending Nov. 17, 1920.	Same week ending Nov. 17, 1920.	Week ending Nov. 24, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	7,513	6,921	11,332	\$9.35	\$16.50	\$9.25
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,628	1,290	3,331	9.50	17.25	9.35
Montreal (E. End)	1,842	2,278	2,724	9.50	17.25	9.35
Winnipeg	2,625	2,915	2,985	9.50	14.75	9.50
Calgary	1,227	515	1,359	8.25	15.15	8.25
Edmonton	959	181	1,169	7.50	15.25	7.75

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared to a week ago and a year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Nov. 24, 1921, as follows:

	Sales—			Top price good lambs.		
	Week ending Nov. 24, 1920.	Same week ending Nov. 17, 1920.	Week ending Nov. 24, 1921.	Week ending Nov. 17, 1920.	Same week ending Nov. 17, 1920.	Week ending Nov. 24, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	8,794	10,997	8,337	\$9.50	\$12.75	\$9.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,931	4,981	3,118	8.25	12.50	8.25
Montreal (E. End)	1,632	3,879	2,847	8.25	12.50	8.25
Winnipeg	1,327	1,771	2,637	8.75	10.00	8.00
Calgary	2,633	1,977	2,403	7.00	10.75	7.00
Edmonton	631	264	519	7.00	10.00	7.00

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, for the week of Nov. 19 to Nov. 25, 1921.

	November				
	19	21	22	23	25
Chicago	42½	44	44½	45	45 +1
New York	42½	42½	43	43	45 +2½
Boston	43½	44	44	44	45 +1
Phila.	44	44½	44	44	46 +1½

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score at Chicago:

	November				
	19	21	22	23	25
Chicago	35½	37	37½	38½	38½ +1½

*Holiday.

Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:

	Weekly Comparisons			—Since Jan. 1—		
	This week	Last week	Last year	1921.	1920.	1920.
Chicago	22,283	25,878	22,997	2,380,882	2,222,937	
New York	40,492	47,623	25,350	2,808,044	2,039,056	
Boston	7,787	6,936	4,638	946,635	937,862	
Phila.	8,334	13,800	7,629	714,000	602,918	

Total .. 78,896 93,937 60,614 6,659,501 5,802,773

Cold storage movement, lbs.:

	Into storage		Out of storage		On hand Nov. 25		Cor. day of week, 1920	
	This week	Last week	This week	Last week	Nov. 25	Nov. 24	Nov. 25	Nov. 24
Chicago	1,716	211,779	211,779	211,779	17,408,550	17,408,550		
New York	129,262	234,710	234,710	234,710	15,959,810	15,959,810		
Boston	33,386	174,178	174,178	174,178	13,362,566	13,362,566		
Phila.	18,972	57,402	57,402	57,402	3,893,000	3,893,000		
Total	183,336	678,069	678,069	678,069	44,941,273	50,624,526		

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 13¼c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 13½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 13¾c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 13c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 13c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 13c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 16½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 16c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 16c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 16½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 16½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 14c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 13½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 13c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 12½c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 14½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 14½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 14c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 12½c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 11c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 9c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 8½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 8c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 7½c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 12½c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 12c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 10c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 9c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 13½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 13c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 11½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 11½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 11c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 13c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 12½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 12½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 12c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 11½c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, Nov. 30, 1921.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 20c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 17c; 10@12 lbs., 16c; 12@14 lbs., 14½c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 15c; 10@12 lbs., 14½c; 12@14 lbs., 14c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 14c; 12@14 lbs., 13½c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 14c; 8@10 lbs., 15c; 10@12 lbs., 15c; 12@14 lbs., 13½c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 14c; 12@14 lbs., 13c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 18c; 10@12 lbs., 17½c; 12@14 lbs., 16½c; dressed hogs, 13½c; city steam lard, 9½c; compound, 10½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 16@17c; 10@12 lbs., 15c; 12@14 lbs., 14c; 14@16 lbs., 13c; skinned shoulders, 12c; boneless butts, 18c; Boston butts, 14c; lean trimming, 13c; regular trimmings, 8c; spare ribs, 12c; neck ribs, 6c; kidneys, 5c; livers, 3c; pig tongues, 10c; pig tails, 8c.

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a week ago and a year ago are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Nov. 24, 1921:

	Sales—			Top price good steers		
	Week ending Nov. 24, 1920.	Same week ending Nov. 17, 1920.	Week ending Nov. 24, 1921.	Week ending Nov. 17, 1920.	Same week ending Nov. 17, 1920.	Week ending Nov. 24, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	9,277	7,088	10,012	\$7.50	\$10.00	\$6.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	676	1,431	1,003	5.75	....	6.00
Montreal (E. End)	1,177	2,098	1,469	5.75	....	6.00
Winnipeg	6,499	13,274	7,626	5.25	9.50	5.25
Calgary	2,639	3,550	3,378	4.25	8.75	4.25
Edmonton	966	1,830	1,034	4.50	9.00	4.25

CALVES.

	Sales—			Top price good calves		
	Week ending Nov. 24, 1920.	Same week ending Nov. 17, 1920.	Week ending Nov. 24, 1921.	Week ending Nov. 17, 1920.	Same week ending Nov. 17, 1920.	Week ending Nov. 24, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	1,168	991	1,335	\$11.00	\$18.00	\$12.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	446	1,016	837	10.00	15.00	10.00
Montreal (E. End)	818	1,214	1,337	10.00	15.00	10.00
Winnipeg	630	326	935	6.00	7.00	6.00
Calgary	329	420	484	4.00	7.25	4.00
Edmonton	189	330	320	4.00	7.50	4.00

posed to carry in his head all the facts in regard to his business and never to disclose them to a competitor. Adequate systems of accounting had not been devised. Overhead as a cost element in operation was unheard of. Business was run by the rule of thumb. Such days have gone by. The commercial enterprise today which is not so managed that its head can at any time know how large is his stock, the volume of his sales, the cost of his operation, and the amount of his profit and loss, sooner or later will be distanced by his competitors.

It is because business is so much more complex, the volume so much greater, the margin of profit on single transactions so much less, that the merchants of today must have at instant command reliable and adequate information, immediately to be secured and more or less permanent in form. Business is no longer a game of chance, but a matter of scientific calculation.

Knowledge Aids Competition.

A merchant cannot compete with another merchant unless he knows what he must compete against. A knowledge of what his competitor is charging is the first step in competition. It does not follow because one man knows the price which his competitor is asking, and he then fixes the same price, that his action is by agreement. If his competitor charges a high price he naturally will ask the same price if he thinks he can get it. It is absurd to imagine that every merchant does not endeavor to keep posted on the prices asked by his competitor. If he fails to keep posted he will find himself losing money. If his prices are too high his customers leave him. If too low, he fails to reap the profit to which he is entitled. The Government cannot seriously contend that it is the duty of every merchant to guard against his competitor finding out what he is charging. It would be an impossibility. Nor is it wrong for a merchant to endeavor to find out what his rivals are charging. If he cannot get it directly and easily, he will necessarily get it indirectly and at a great expense and slowly. He must know in order to conduct his business properly; nor does the public profit by the mistakes of a merchant charging too much on the one hand or too little on the other, for want of such information. The mistakes would in all probability fall equally on either side.

Quick and accurate information of what his competitors are charging naturally leads to uniformity in prices. But because one merchant charges the same price that the other merchant charges because he finds that he can get it, does not necessarily indicate that there is any agreement between them to charge the same price. As the Supreme Court said, in the Steel case, a uniformity in price does not prove a conspiracy.

What applies to sales for present delivery, applies equally to sales for future delivery.

Supply and Demand Rule Price.

Much has been made by counsel for the Government of the fact that prices of oil went up along with the price of flaxseed; that afterwards when flaxseed declined sharply, the price of oil did not come down at the same rate, but declined at a much slower pace. The court will take judicial knowledge that for the past several months a decline in prices has been going on. The Government has failed to show that the phenomenon of the price of oil declining at a slower rate than the price of flaxseed was not common in other lines, where the price of the raw materials has fallen. That the price of the finished product on a declining market will fall at a slower rate than the price of the raw material is natural, and therefore expected. The price of the finished material under conceded economic rules in the market where there is competition, will depend upon the supply and demand of the

finished material. The drop in the price of the raw material does not affect the supply of the finished material. Time must elapse before the supply of finished material is increased by the low prices of raw material, and until a supply of finished material is increased, assuming that the demand remains constant, no decline in price may be expected. When the price of raw material starts to go up, less of the finished material will be produced, and stoppage or slowing up of the manufacture of the finished material will be at once reflected in an increased price.

The court should not construe the acts of the defendants to be illegal when it can, with equal facility, ascribe them to an innocent intention.

But it is charged by the Government that the defendants themselves claim that the effect of the bureau was to stabilize prices. That is to say, as a result of accurate and instant knowledge on the part of producers, the price of linseed oil instead of varying sharply from day to day, as shown by the sales made, assumed an average price without deviations. If these deviations before had been the result of real competition, based on accurate knowledge by the producers of the real market conditions, then the Government is far from sustaining its contentions. The defendants, however have shown, and their evidence is uncontradicted, that the deviations before existing were caused by the individual producers endeavoring to meet prices of their competitors which had never been made; and it is common in the trade for buyers to make false representations as to the prices made by other producers. Surely, such a condition is not the one that the Sherman Act aims to foster.

Stabilized Prices Are Natural.

The Government was greatly disturbed by a statement in the defendant Ferry's books that the Armstrong Bureau brought about a stabilized market. This expression seems to have been a great bugaboo. Counsel for plaintiff would have the court believe that the term "stabilized market" means nothing other than uniform prices. Whatever the proper definition of the phrase, the record does not show that there was a stabilization or uniformity in prices.

The defendants contend, and I agree, that the term "stabilized market" means the obtaining and distributing of any accurate information that would enable crushers and buyers of linseed oil the better to understand the conditions of the flaxseed and oil market, to the end that the speculative hazards which formerly had worked injury to both seller and buyer would be minimized and eventually eliminated, and the economic law of supply and demand be more intelligently put into operation.

Complaint is made against what is called the "zone system" and differentials applying thereto. It is true the prices quoted had reference to certain well defined territory, and the prices were accompanied by differentials to equalize the cost of railroad transportation. The record shows that these differentials were adopted after a thorough and intelligent investigation of freight rates from the base point to point of delivery, and the addition to the price, ranging from two to twenty-seven cents per gallon on spot, and from one to fifty cents on futures in the different zones, was arrived at after a fair averaging of these freight rates into the designated territory.

Zoning for the purpose of fixing rates is not new. The Interstate Commerce Commission permits it in regulating the charges to be made by railroads. It is not a perfect system and there is always a certain amount of discrimination to those who live on or near the dividing line between zones, and I have no doubt a few buyers of oil may have been to some extent penalized, but every buyer had the option of purchasing f. o. b. point of manufacture, or f. o. b. point of delivery, and

I must assume that the buyer would choose that f. o. b. point which seemed the most to his advantage.

Price Not Higher by Zoning.

The charge of the Government that the zone differentials were adopted in order that the price charged for oil would be artificially enhanced and the defendant crushers consequently enriched, is not borne out by the evidence. There was no zone in which all the crushers did business, and the bulk of the finished product sold by the defendants was for delivery in zones carrying minimum freight differentials.

Counsel for the Government seeks to draw an inference of guilt from the admission of defendants that the bureau allowed them to sleep nights. The only restraint which the rules of the bureau on their face imposed is that the members agree not to deviate from their price lists without informing the other members at once by telegraph. At the close of each business day every member knew until the next day what the market was. It seems to me that the situation thus created is not dissimilar from that sustained by the United States Supreme Court in *Chicago Board of Trade vs. United States*, 246 U. S. 231. It is very evident that the Supreme Court does not believe that the Sherman Act should prevent men from sleeping nights.

The Armstrong Bureau was organized solely for the purpose of furnishing information not only to the linseed oil crushers, but to those interested in every other industry. It was a bureau of intelligence, and one which makes for real rather than artificial competition in trade. There was no restriction placed upon any member. He was free to buy from and sell to whomever he chose. The bureau operated solely as to past transactions, and wherever there is freedom of contract on the part of the constituent members there cannot be a violation of the Sherman Act.

The prosecution, down deep, evidently believes that an association of producers or merchants must necessarily be obnoxious to the Sherman Act because it affords an opportunity for the members to conspire to restrain trade.

Trade Association Logical.

Where there is such an association it is perfectly natural for members to express themselves as to conditions and prices; in fact, that is what the association is formed for, and these expressions have been seized upon by counsel as evidence to show that a corrupt agreement was actually made.

To my mind some of these expressions are evidence that no such agreement was in fact made, if they are evidence of anything. It would be perfectly natural, among a meeting of oil men, for some one to say that he thought prices ought to be higher. The meaning conveyed by such an expression would not be that the man was at a loss to understand why prices were not higher, taking into consideration the demand and supply and conditions of the trade. I might well say today that the weather ought to be cooler without laying myself open to the imputation that the temperature had been fixed by an agreement of mine.

Logic which assumes that because there is an opportunity to fix prices, therefore prices are fixed, is contrary to the genius and theory of our law. Every man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty. If the Armstrong Bureau is to be dissolved merely because it afforded an opportunity for the members to fix prices, then this court, with equal propriety, could be asked to dissolve any lunch club where business men met. This theory hardly warrants discussion, and I would not mention it had I not been gravely urged in this case, that such was the underlying thought of the prosecution. It is the ancient fallax post hoc propter hoc.

The bill will be dismissed for want of equity.

Chicago Section

M. C. Bastian of the Arbogast Bastian Co., Allentown, Pa., was a recent visitor.

J. A. Whitfield of J. A. Whitfield Co., Washington, D. C., came to Chicago for a few days.

J. P. Healy, district manager of Swift & Company, Baltimore, is in town for a few days.

J. E. Decker, president of Jacob Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia., has been in Chicago this week.

W. H. White, Jr., of the W. H. White Provision Co., Atlanta, Ga., has been frequenting the show this week.

Frank Sullivan of the Sullivan Packing Co., Detroit, Mich., was another Detroitier who has been paying a visit here.

T. W. Taliaferro of Hammond Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich., spent a short time in Chicago during the show period.

A. J. Hunt, formerly a broker in Boston and recently connected with W. L. Gregson & Co., has been in town this week.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago the first four days of this week totaled 28,849 cattle, 85,413 hogs and 47,060 sheep.

Fred Dryfus and E. S. Urwitz of the Dryfus Packing & Provision Co., Lafayette, Ind., and Mrs. Urwitz have paid a visit to town, attracted by the livestock exposition among other things.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday,

November 26, for shipments sold out, ranged from 6.50 cents to 18.00 cents per pound; average, 10.68 cents per pound.

R. M. Eastwood, head of the firm of R. M. Eastwood & Company, Norfolk, Va., who has been a judge in the dressed car-

C. S. Plumb, professor of animal husbandry in Ohio State Agricultural College, has been attending the livestock exposition. Professor Plumb has just returned from a trip abroad where he made a special study of the bacon situation at first hand in Denmark and England.

H. W. Davis, traffic manager John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia.; C. E. Mallory, traffic manager Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and A. Z. Baker, traffic manager Cleveland Provision Co., Cleveland, O., were in Chicago this week attending a meeting of the traffic committee of the Institute of American Meat Packers.

Out of town packer visitors attending the International Show this week included August C. Hofmann, Jr., of A. C. Hofmann & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; James B. Madden, president East Tennessee Packing Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; B. W. Corkran, Jr., president Corkran, Hill & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.; W. H. White, Jr., president White Provision Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 26, were as follows:

	Last week.	Last year.
Cured meats	12,671,000	17,462,000
Lard	9,437,000	8,919,000
Fresh meats	23,948,000	21,372,000
Pork	4,037	1,112
Canned meats	11,771	19,460

Receipts for the week were: Cured meats, 850,000 lbs.; lard, 956,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 8,749,000 lbs.; canned meats, 5,345 cases.

CHICAGO STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Stocks of provisions at Chicago on November 30, compared with a month ago and a year ago, are summarized as follows:

	Nov. 30, 1921.	Oct. 31, 1921.	Nov. 30, 1920.
Mess pork, bbls.	1,722	801	25,767
Lard, reg., lbs.	5,249,389	10,708,656	5,150,434
Other lard, lbs.	3,219,087	4,321,436	3,090,348
Sh. rib middles, lbs.	1,506,576	2,915,754	699,430
Sh. cl. middles, lbs.	529,179	700,725	419,922
Ex. sh. cl. middles, lbs.	575,331	712,194	331,107
Ex. sh. rib middles, lbs.	162,774	257,678	131,800
D. salted sh. fat bks., lbs.	2,449,935	2,123,515	2,615,303
Dry salted sh. fat, lbs.	142,473	210,802	2,359,014
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	17,705,708	21,902,200	6,239,320
Swt. pkld. hams, lbs.	14,339,115	12,313,533	19,783,797
Swt. pkld. skin. hams, lbs.	10,599,428	12,124,120	9,850,901
Swt. pkld. bellies, lbs.	6,905,577	6,075,371	7,873,172
Swt. pkld. Cal. or picnic ham	2,411,653	1,852,589	3,690,461
Swt. pkld. sh. d. lbs.	185,240	138,445	140,146
Other cuts of mts., lbs.	5,986,502	5,861,171	12,890,179
Total cut meats, lbs.	62,971,893	67,188,088	66,934,552

HONORING ITALY'S WAR CHIEF.

Miss Marie Micari of the Armour staff presenting Gen. Diaz with a box of toilet articles of Armour manufacture upon the occasion of his recent visit to the Armour plant.

cass contest at the exposition, has been renewing friendships here.

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Packing Plants, Cold Storage Buildings, Ice Plants

FAREWELL TO TRAFFIC EXPERT.

Members of the traffic committee of the Institute of American Meat Packers gave a farewell luncheon at the Union League Club, Chicago, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, to J. A. McNaughton, who is retiring from the traffic management of the Cudahy Packing Company.

A fine traveling bag with an elegant toilet set was presented to Mr. McNaughton, and a number of speakers lauded the retiring traffic expert, who is recognized by every one as one of the brightest traffic men in the country. George A. Blair, head of Wilson & Company's traffic department, acted as toastmaster.

Mr. McNaughton plans on moving to Los Angeles and will probably interest himself in the marketing end of the livestock industry in that section. Mr. J. W. Robb succeeds Mr. McNaughton and brings to the head of Cudahy's traffic department another capable and experienced employee, who by reason of his long association with the retiring head is well qualified to direct the traffic work of that concern.

Mr. C. O. Cornwell, still another of Mr. McNaughton's capable assistants, is to leave the Cudahy organization on December 10 to take charge of the traffic department of the California Citrus Fruit Association, with headquarters in Los Angeles.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 39.)

were a good many fed Westerns which apparently needed at least two or three weeks' additional time in feed lot. A band of fed Western lambs sold on Wednesday's market at \$10.50 cost \$6.20 as feeders at another market last fall.

Top fed Western lambs the past two days at \$10.50 marked the highest fat lamb top since August 19. Most of the good and choice fat lambs Wednesday and Thursday sold within a spread of \$9.75 to \$10.40. Owing to the scramble for lambs, a load averaging 92 lbs. brought \$10.25 on the Thursday market, excess weight not being discriminated against to as great an extent as in recent weeks. Dull lambs went largely at \$7.00 to \$7.50, although trimmed natives and come-backs, sorted from loads often went back to the country at \$8.00 to \$8.50.

Yearling and matured wethers were comparatively scarce most of the week and no choice handyweight aged wethers arrived. Several strings of yearlings were on sale Thursday, 92-lb. fed Western yearlings scoring \$9.00 and 98 and 99-pounders making \$8.75 to \$8.85. Handyweight fed Western ewes sold up to \$5.25 today and other lots went from \$4.50 to \$5.00. The big bulk of native offerings sold

IN MEMORY OF EMILE A. STRAUSS.

Emile A. Strauss, who had confined his labors to the meat packing business and its allied industries from early youth to the end, died at his residence in the city of Chicago on November 11, 1921. He died in the harness, only the day previous, having been engaged in the ordinary routine of his business in the offices of The Cudahy Packing Co., of which he was a director and prominent figure.

Mr. Strauss was born at Weisbaden in the Duchy of Baden, Germany, in 1865. Before attaining school age his parents and family removed to Liverpool, England. After attending school in Liverpool and finishing in Switzerland he returned to Liverpool to enter the employment of a relative, Morris Ranger, at that time the recognized leader in the cotton markets of the world. While yet a very young man he came to the United States and located at New Orleans. He again engaged in the cotton business. In the early 80's he left New Orleans and settled in Chicago, entering the employment of Armour & Company, of which firm at the time Mr. Michael Cudahy, one of the founders of The Cudahy Packing Co., was a partner.

Mr. Cudahy's keen vision was attracted by the latent talents of the young man, and upon his removal to Omaha took young Strauss with him as an employee of The Cudahy Packing Co., in which employment he remained until the day he died.

Mr. Cudahy's early estimate of the man and his ability was more than justified, as Mr. Strauss easily arose to and acquired an international reputation in the trade and in business generally as one of the great distributors and salesmen of his time. The originator and distributor of Old Dutch Cleanser from its birth until this day needs but little introduction to the trade and through the product to the households of the world. He was a man of remarkably keen, far-reaching vision, of quick and decisive judgment, and of perseverance and determination.

Mr. Strauss was married in Omaha about twenty-seven years ago to Elsa Ranger, the daughter of his first employer, and of this union were born three children, Mabel B. Strauss, Dorothy Strauss, who died in infancy, and Herbert R. Strauss. The surviving son and daughter, who have each attained majority, still reside with their mother.

Resolutions passed by the directors of The Cudahy Packing Co. at a meeting held after the death of Emile A. Strauss, for 34 years a member of the Cudahy organization, were as follows:

Whereas, On the 11th day of November,

1921, Emile A. Strauss departed from this life in the 55th year of his age; and

Whereas, He entered the service of The Cudahy Packing Co. in 1887 and continued in its service faithfully even unto the day of his death; and

Whereas, We, who for many years have been his friends and business associates, desire to leave some permanent memorial of him; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following be spread upon the records of this corporation: In memory of Emile A. Strauss, our friend and fellow worker, a man of sound business judgment and of the strictest integrity. For thirty-four years he loyally served this company and its predecessors, and largely contributed to their prosperity and development.

He was a business man of remarkable talent, a master of detail, possessing the faculty of large vision and practical execution. Always a wise counselor, a faithful friend, and of service to the very end. We, his associates, will always revere his memory and never forget his splendid example of courage and devotion to duty.

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 1, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co.	13,100
Anglo-American Provision Co.	8,600
Swift & Co.	14,600
G. H. Hammond & Co.	5,200
Morris & Co.	13,200
Wilson & Co.	11,900
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	8,100
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.	17,500
Roberts & Oake	6,600
Miller & Hart	5,300
Independent Pkg. Co.	7,100
Brennan Pkg. Co.	5,100
Others	7,900

Total 124,200

HIGHEST QUALITY-LOWEST PRICE

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MEAT BRANDING
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826-13th. St. Washington, D.C.

We Buy Hogs on Commission

for many of the best packers in the country. **STRICTLY AS AN ORDER FIRM.** Since our establishment in 1900 we have rendered the most efficient service in buying for our customers.

Results Tell the Story

For reference: Any of our customers or Merchants National Bank, Indianapolis.

McMURRAY & JOHNSTON

LIVESTOCK PURCHASING AGENTS

U. S. YARDS INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

"IN THE HEART OF THE CORN BELT"

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1921.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.	8.72½	8.72½	8.45	8.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Nov.	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.50
Jan.	8.72½	8.72½	8.45	8.45
Mar.	8.95	8.95	8.87½	8.87½
May	8.95	8.95	8.87½	8.87½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25¢ more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
May	7.30	7.30	7.05	7.05

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1921.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.	15.50	15.50	15.20	15.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Nov.	8.50	8.50	8.52½	8.50
Jan.	8.65	8.65	8.52½	8.52½
Mar.	8.85	8.85	8.72½	8.72½
May	8.97½	8.97½	8.87½	8.87½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25¢ more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
May	7.30	7.30	7.22½	7.22½

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1921.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.	15.50	15.50	15.40	15.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Nov.	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Jan.	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Mar.	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70
May	8.87½	8.87½	8.87½	8.87½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25¢ more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
May	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1921.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.	15.50	15.50	15.40	15.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Nov.	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Jan.	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Mar.	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70
May	8.87½	8.87½	8.87½	8.87½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25¢ more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
May	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1921.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.	15.50	15.50	15.40	15.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Nov.	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Jan.	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Mar.	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70
May	8.87½	8.87½	8.87½	8.87½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25¢ more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
May	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1921.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.	15.35	15.35	15.35	15.35
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Nov.	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45
Jan.	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45
Mar.	8.65	8.65	8.65	8.65
May	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25¢ more than loose)—				
Jan.	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
May	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 21	16,793	2,080	42,181	16,000
Tuesday, Nov. 22	12,582	2,148	45,371	13,451
Wednesday, Nov. 23	7,781	1,237	17,047	9,161
Thursday, Nov. 24	12,494	2,130	32,027	19,882
Friday, Nov. 25	1,000	300	6,500	3,000
Saturday, Nov. 26	1,000	300	6,500	3,000
Total this week	51,050	7,800	143,726	61,494
Previous week	79,255	13,157	103,800	103,437
Year ago	11,782	10,123	173,776	90,480
Two years ago	35,313	16,404	204,900	94,225

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 21	5,071	155	7,031	2,088
Tuesday, Nov. 22	5,232	78	8,329	4,868
Wednesday, Nov. 23	5,909	337	7,951	5,468
Thursday, Nov. 24	4,218	174	7,742	4,939
Friday, Nov. 25	500	50	5,500	1,000
Saturday, Nov. 26	500	50	5,500	1,000
Total this week	20,930	745	36,553	18,963
Previous week	29,894	980	53,144	35,457
Year ago	30,035	1,226	55,272	44,252
Two years ago	24,517	2,149	57,740	20,395

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Total receipts at Chicago for year to Nov. 26, 1921.	2,524,655	2,804,429	18,963	18,963
Previous week	685,000	685,427	18,963	18,963
Year ago	1,144,395	6,572,392	18,963	18,963
Two years ago	1,328,806	6,572,392	18,963	18,963

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets	25,342,000	25,342,000	25,342,000	25,342,000
Week ending Nov. 26	478,000	478,000	478,000	478,000
Previous week	649,000	649,000	649,000	649,000
Cor. week, 1920	688,000	688,000	688,000	688,000
Cor. week, 1919	615,000	615,000	615,000	615,000
Cor. week, 1918	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000
Cor. week, 1917	652,000	652,000	652,000	652,000
Cor. week, 1916	810,000	810,000	810,000	810,000
Cor. week, 1915	810,000	810,000	810,000	810,000
Cor. week, 1914	675,000	675,000	675,000	675,000

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Nov. 26, 1921, with comparisons:	150,000	359,000	133,000	133,000
Previous week	225,000	495,000	227,000	227,000
1920	208,000	521,000	199,000	199,000
1919	311,000	490,000	215,000	215,000
1918	303,000	625,000	243,000	243,000
1917	291,000	490,000	186,000	186,000
1916	167,000	627,000	184,000	184,000
1915	198,000	612,000	228,000	228,000
1914	196,000	594,000	208,000	208,000

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Nov. 26, 1921, comparisons:	8,747,000	19,594,000	10,794,000	10,794,000
1920	9,007,000	20,001,000	10,220,000	10,220,000
1919	11,200,000	22,481,000	13,069,000	13,069,000
1918	11,881,000	22,387,000	11,178,000	11,178,000
1917	10,545,000	18,947,000	9,165,000	9,165,000
1916	8,536,000	22,190,000	10,646,000	10,646,000
1915	7,276,000	17,965,000	10,173,000	10,173,000

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Nov. 26, 1921:				
Armour & Co.	12,100	12,100	12,100	12,100
Anglo-American	12,900	12,900	12,900	12,900
Swift & Co.	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400
Hammond Co.	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
Morris & Co.	9,400	9,400	9,400	9,400
Wilson & Co.	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800
Royd-Lunham	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Western Packing Co.	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300
Roberts & Oake	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100
Miller & Hart	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800
Independent Packing Co.	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Brennan Packing Co.	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,100
Wm. Davies Co.	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500
Others	107,400	107,400	107,400	107,400
Total	142,700	142,700	142,700	142,700
Previous week	157,700	157,700	157,700	157,700
Year ago	186,300	186,300	186,300	186,300
Two years ago	186,300	186,300	186,300	186,300

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Nov. 26	\$7.25	\$6.80	\$4.00	\$9.40
Previous week	\$7.10	\$6.75	\$3.75	\$8.70
Cor. week, 1920	\$11.00	\$10.15	\$4.50	\$10.05
Cor. week, 1919	\$14.90	\$13.30	\$8.80	\$14.05
Cor. week, 1918	\$15.05	\$17.75	\$9.85	\$15.10
Cor. week, 1917	\$11.00	\$17.05	\$11.85	\$16.59
Cor. week, 1916	\$10.30	\$9.55	\$8.30	\$12.15
Cor. week, 1915	\$8.60	\$6.50	\$5.95	\$8.80
Cor. week, 1914	\$8.50	\$7.00	\$5.50	\$8.50
Cor. week, 1913	\$8.15	\$7.05	\$4.50	\$7.50
Cor. week, 1912	\$8.05	\$7.00	\$4.50	\$7.50
Cor. week, 1911	\$7.00	\$6.13	\$3.55	\$5.75
Ave. 1911 to 1920	\$10.30	\$10.30	\$6.75	\$10.75

†Average prices of good beef cattle and hogs for week ending Nov. 19, 1921, stand lowest since 1915 and average price of aged sheep for same week the lowest since 1911.

*Lowest week's hog average from December, 1916, to Nov. 27, 1920.

†Lamb average lowest from October, 1916, to Nov. 27, 1920.

Market quotations at Chicago:

CATTLE.	
Prime steers	\$9.00@10.50
Good to choice heavy steers	8.00@9.50
Fair to good steers	5.00@8.00
Yearlings, fair to choice	8.50@11.25
Feeding steers	5.00@6.00
Heifers	5.00@8.75
Fair to good cows	3.00@5.00
Good to choice cows	3.00@5.50
Canners	1.75@2.75
Cutters	2.70@3.50
Bologna bulls	3.00@4.00
Heavy calves	3.00@7.50
Good to choice calves	8.50@10.00

HOGS.	
Choice light butchers	\$6.70@6.90
Medium weight butchers	6.05@6.85
Heavy butchers	6.40@6.80
Fair to fancy light	6.50@7.10
Heavy packing	6.25@6.65
Rough packing	6.00@6.20
Pigs	5.75@6.25
SHEEP.	
Good to choice lambs	\$8.00@10.50
Feeding lambs	7.00@9.10
Cull lambs	5.00@8.25
Yearlings	6.50@8.75
Wethers	3.75@5.75
Ewes	2.00@5.00

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.	
Rib roast, heavy end	No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.
Rib roast, light end	32 28 19
Chuck roast	22 18 10
Steaks, round	35 30 20
Steaks, sirloin, first cut	45 35 25
Steaks, porterhouse	52 42 28
Steaks, flank	30 25 13
Beef stew, chuck	20 18 12
Corned briskets, boneless	25 20 10
Corned plates	12 10 10
Corned rump, boneless	28 28 21

Lamb.	
Hindquarters	30 20
Legs	33 20
Stews	15 10
Chops, shoulder	22 18
Chops, rib and loin	25 25

Mutton.	
Legs	18 15
Shoulders	10 10
Chops, rib and loin	30 30

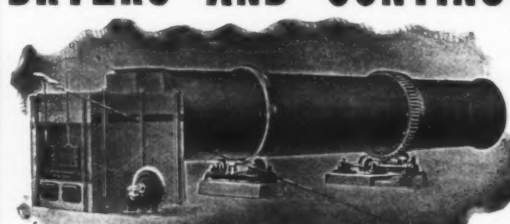
Pork.	
Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.	@19
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.	@18
Loins, whole, 14 and over	@16
Chops	@23
Shoulders	@14
Butts	@18
Spareribs	@12½
Hocks	@15
Leaf lard, unrendered	@12

Veal.	
Hindquarters	25 @30
Forequarters	15 @20
Legs	28 @38
Breasts	12 @20
Shoulders	@25
Outlets	@45
Rib and loin chops	@38

Butchers' Offal.	
Suet	@ 3½
Shop fat	@ 1½
Bones, per 100 lbs.	@25
Calf skins	@15
Kips	@12
Deacons, each	@85

What must be done to dry salt meats, if smoked, before going to the smoke-house? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Pack-er's Encyclopedia."

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For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

	Week ending	Cor. week
	Dec. 3, 1920.	
Prime native steers	17 @18	25 @26
Good native steers	16 @17	23 @25
Medium steers	10 @15	19 @22
Hatters, good	10 @15	20 @25
Cows	7 @11	10 @15
Head quarters, choice	7 @11	10 @15
Fore quarters, choice	6 @12	8 @18

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.	@31	@54
Steer Loins, No. 2.	@29	@48
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.	@38	@68
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.	@37	@64
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@25	@38
Steer Ribs, No. 1.	@24	@35
Cow Loins	12 @20	18 @28
Cow Short Loins	16 1/2 @25	19 @26
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	10 @15	@17
Steer Ribs, No. 1.	@22	@42
Steer Ribs, No. 2.	@17	@38
Cow Ribs, No. 1.	@17	@25
Cow Ribs, No. 2.	@15	@23
Steer Round, No. 3.	@13 1/2	@16
Steer Round, No. 2.	@11	@20
Steer Chucks, No. 1.	@10 1/2	@18
Steer Chucks, No. 2.	@9 1/2	@16
Cow Round	8 1/2 @10 1/2	14 @16
Cow Chucks	@8	@10
Steer Plates	@7	@12 1/2
Medium Plates	@7 1/2	@10 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.	@16	@18
Briskets, No. 2.	@12	@16
Steer Navel Ends	@5	@11
Cow Navel Ends	@4	@7 1/2
Fore Shanks	@4 1/2	@7 1/2
Hind Shanks	@4	@7
Rolls	@18	@24
Strip Loins, No. 1, homeless.	@45	@65
Strip Loins, No. 2.	@40	@55
Strip Loins, No. 3.	@32	@40
Striploin Butts, No. 1.	@45	@65
Striploin Butts, No. 2.	@35	@55
Striploin Butts, No. 3.	@25	@40
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.	@70	@100
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.	@60	@85
Rump Butts	@17	@25
Blank Steaks	@20	@25
Flank Steaks	@8	@12
Shoulder Chops	@15	@20
Hanging Tenderloins	@8	@14
Trimnings	@8	8 @14

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	7 1/2 @9	12 @13
Hearts	3 1/2 @9	8 @9
Tongues	25 @30	30 @33
Sweetbreads	27 @30	57 @60
Ox-Tail, per lb.	6 @10	10 @11
Fresh Tripe, plain	@4	4 @5 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@4	10 1/2 @11
Livers	8 1/2 @10	10 1/2 @11 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.	@8	8 1/2 @9

Veal

Choice Carcass	15 1/2 @16 1/2	22 @23
Good Carcass	12 @15	17 @21
Good Saddle	18 @22	30 @32
Good Backs	10 @14	18 @20
Medium Backs	@6	@10

Veal Product.

Brains, each	7 1/2 @10	12 @13
Sweetbreads	24 @30	67 @69
Calf Livers	29 @38	35 @36

Lamb.

Choice Lambs	20 @21	@26
Medium Lambs	18 @19	@22
Choice Saddles	24 @25	@32
Medium Saddles	22 @23	@25
Choice Fores	15 @16	@20
Medium Fores	14 @15	@20
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@30	@22
Lamb Tongues, each	@18	@18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@28	25 @28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep	@6	@11
Light Sheep	@6	@13
Heavy Saddles	@9	@20
Light Saddles	@9	@16
Heavy Fores	@7	@10
Light Fores	@7	@10
Mutton Legs	@13	@21
Mutton Loins	@8	@20
Mutton Stew	@5	@7
Sheep Tongues, each	@18	@18
Sheep Heads, each	@10	@15

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@20	@20
Pork Loins	@14	@21
Leaf Lard	@9	@18 1/2
Tenderloins	@5 1/2	@5 1/2
Spare Ribs	@10 1/2	@16
Butts	@12 1/2	@26
Hocks	@10	@18
Trimnings	@9	@13 1/2
Extra lean trimmings	@13 1/2	@17
Tails	@10	@17
Shanks	@9	@14
Pigs Feet	@7	@7
Pigs Heads	@9	@10
Blade Bones	@8	@9
Blade Meat	@12	@16
Cheek Meat	@8 1/2	@11
Hog Livers, per lb.	@6	@7
Neck Bones	@4	@6
Skinned Shoulders	@10 1/2	@18 1/2
Pork Hearts	@5	@8 1/2
Pork Bladders, per lb.	@6	@6
Pork Tongues	@12	@24
Shin Bones	@9	@9
Tail Bones	@9	@9
Brains	11 @12	15 @16
Back Fat	@11	@11
Hams	@16 1/2	@22 1/2
Cans	@10 1/2	@18
Bellevue	@15	@24

SAUSAGE.

Columbia, Cloth Bologna	@13 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casing	@13 1/2
Choice Bologna	@14
Frankfurters	@20
Liver Sausage	@17
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork	@17
Mixed Sausage	@10 1/2
New England Style Sandwich Sausage	@14
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@17
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	@17
Oxford Lean Butts	@27
Polish Sausage	@15
Garlic Sausage	@14
Country Smoked Sausage	@15 1/2
Country Fresh Sausage	@17
Pork Sausage, bulk	@16
Pork Sausage, short link	@19 1/2
Luncheon Roll	@16
Delicatessen Loaf	@16
Ox Tongues, jellyed	@39
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf	@16
Loin Roll, cooked	@39

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	@39
Beef Casings Salami	@37
Italian Salami (new goods)	@41
Capri	@33
Holsteiner	@23
Peppetoni, long links	@31
Farmer	@30

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	@ 1.85
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.30 @10.15
Pork, link, kits	@ 1.82
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.40 @10.50
Polish Sausage, kits	@ 1.80
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.40 @10.50
Frankfurts, kits	@ 1.70
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.20 @9.75
Blood Sausage, kits	@ 1.70
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.20 @9.75
Liver Sausage, kits	@ 1.55
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.00 @9.00
Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.75
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.30 @10.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	17.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	13.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	18.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	19.50
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.	17.00
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.	24.00
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	48.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels	42.00
Pork Tongues, barrels	46.50

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 6.
Per doz.				
Corned beef	\$ 2.25	\$ 3.25	\$15.00	
Roast beef	2.25	3.25	15.00	
Roast mutton	2.40	4.75	16.50	
Sliced dried beef	\$2.35	4.50	52.00	
Ox tongue, whole	12.50	15.00	58.00	
Lunch Tongue	2.35	3.90	8.00	29.00
Corn beef hash	1.50	3.10	4.50	
Roast beef hash				
Hamburger steak with onions	1.50	2.35	4.50	
Vienna style sausage	1.15	2.25	4.15	
Luncheon sausage	1.20			
Breakfast Sausage	2.00	3.50		
Veal loaf, med. size			2.00	

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@23.00
Plate Beef	@20.00
Rollettes	@24.00
Rump Butts	@24.00
Mess Pork	@24.00
Clear Fat Backs	@26.00
Family Back Pork	@27.00
Bean Pork	@22.50

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tax.	@12 1/2
Pure Lard	@11 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@10 1/2
Bakers' special cooking oil	@10 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c to 1 c over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	@20
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	@21
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.	@20 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @60 lb. tubs	@15
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.	@20

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @14 avg.	@13.50
Clear Bellies, 14 @16 avg.	@13.25
Clear Bellies, 18 @20 avg.	@12.50
Rib Bellies, 12 @14 avg.	@13.50
Rib Bellies, 20 @25 avg.	@11.25
Fat Backs, 10 @12 avg.	@9.75
Fat Backs, 12 @14 avg.	@10.00
Fat Backs, 14 @16 avg.	@10.50
Extra Short Clears	@10.25
Extra Short Ribs	@10.50
Short Clears	@11.50
Butts	@9.50

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams	24 1/2 @25
Regular Hams	24 1/2 @27
Calas, 4 @8 lbs. avg.	@16 1/2
Calas, 6 @12 lbs. avg.	@13
New York Shoulders, 8 @12 avg.	@15 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	27 1/2 @33 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @12 avg., and strip, 4 @8 avg.	@17 1/2
Wide, 12 @14 avg. and strip, 6 @4 avg.	@20 1/2
Wide, 4 @8 avg. and strip, 3 @4 avg.	@22
Dried Beef Inside	@49
Dried Beef Knuckles	@42
Dried Beef Outsides	@26
Dried Beef Sets, best	@44
Skinned Rolled Hams	@60

Regular Boiled Hams	@34
Boiled Calas	@27
Cooked Loin Rolls	@38
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@20

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef Rounds, per set	@25
Beef Export Rounds	@38
Beef Middles, per set	@21
Beef Wessands	@16
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.	@17.5
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.	@1.25
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular	@1.1
Hog Casings, f. o. b., extra narrow	@1.75
Hog Middles, per set	@19
Hog Bungs, export	@21
Hog Bungs, large	@15
Hog Bungs, medium	@11
Hog Bungs, narrow	@5
Imported wide Sheep Casings	@...
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings	@...
Imported medium Sheep Casings	@...

FERTILIZERS.

	Per Unit
Ground dried blood	\$3.25 @ 3.35
Ungrained and crushed blood	2.85 @ 3.15
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.00 @ 3.15
Hooftmeal	2.25 @ 2.35
Ground tankage, 10 to 11%	2.05 @ 2.75
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 to 9%	2.40 @ 2.50
Crushed and unground tankage	2.00 @ 2.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	26.00 @ 28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00 @ 24.00
Unground steam bone	16.00 @ 18.00
Unground bone tankage	12.00 @ 14.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES

	Per Ton
No. 1 horns	\$235.00 @ 255.00
No. 2 horns	175.00 @ 215.00
No. 3 horns	100.00 @ 150.00
Horns, black	25.00 @ 27.00
Horns, striped	35.00 @ 40.00
Horns, white	45.00 @ 50.00
Grinding horns	22.00 @ 24.00
Round shin bones, heaviest	65.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, lights	55.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, heaviest	60.00 @ 70.00
Flat shin bones, lights	50.00 @ 60.00
Thigh bones, heaviest	65.00 @ 75.00
Thigh bones, lights	60.00 @ 70.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles	25.00 @ 28.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@8.60
Prime steam, loose	@8.05
Leaf	@8.50
Compound	@10 1/2
Neutral lard	12 @12 1/4

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Tallow	6 1/2 @ 7
Grease, yellow, loose	@10 1/2
Grease, A white, loose	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

OILS

Oleo Oil, extra	11 @11 1/2
Oleo Oil, No. 2	9 1/2 @10
Oleo Stock	9 @9 1/2
Linseed, loose, per gal.	@6 1/2
Corn oil, loose	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Soya bean oil, selling in bulk	nom. 7 1/4

TALLOW.

Edible	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' prime, loose	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1, loose	5 1/2 @ 6
Packers, No. 2	3 1/2 @ 4 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Crackling	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
House	3 1/2 @ 4 1/4
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 4 1/4
Brown	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Pigs foot grease	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Garbage grease, loose	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	14 1/2 @ 15
Glycerine, dynamite	12 1/2 @ 13
Glycerine, crude soap	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Glycerine, candle	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

White, decolorized, pkgs.	11 @11 1/4
P. S. Y. loose, Chicago	7 1/2 @ 8
P. S. Y. soap grade	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Soap stocks, bbls., concn., 62 @65 f. o. b.	
Tex.	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Soap stock, loose, 50% f. a. Chicago	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Hydrogenated oil	nom. 9 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops	1.45 @1.47 1/2
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops	1.60 @1.65
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.65 @1.67
Red Oak Lard Tierces	2.00 @2.02 1/2
White Oak Lard Tierces	2.15 @2.20
White Oak Ham Tierces	@2.45

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@ 7 1/2
Bags.....	@ 7 1/2
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@ 8 1/2
Bags.....	@ 8 1/2
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., carloads—	
Bbls.....	@ 4 1/2
Sacks.....	@ 4 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., less than carloads—	
Bbls.....	@ 4 1/2
Sacks.....	@ 4 1/2
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, crystals—	
Bbls.....	@ 6 1/2
Sacks.....	@ 6 1/2
Nitrate of Soda, kegs, 100#130 lbs., lc over.	
Bbls, carloads to powder.....	1 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Borax, crystals to powdered.....	3 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans.	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans.....	@ 4 1/2
Peanut, refined, f. o. b. New Orleans (less 2%).....	@ 4 1/2
Salt—	
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago, bulk.....	\$ 8.
Michigan, medium, per ton, f. o. b. New b. Chicago, bulk.....	10.

Retail Section

To Get at Facts About Meat Retailing

Retail meat dealers of the United States are to give the story of their business and the conditions surrounding it to Congress and to the public in actual statistics as the result of their own investigation.

Responding to the invitation of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry at Washington, a committee of representative retail butchers has prepared a questionnaire as a basis for this investigation, which will be sent to a thousand representative retail meat dealers all over the United States. Information concerning cost of doing business, prices and other details of shop operation gathered as a result of this voluntary investigation will be compiled and presented to Congress and to the consuming public as the true story of the retail meat trade.

The Commission, headed by Congressman Sydney Anderson of Minnesota, and including members of both Senate and House, called a group of retailers to Washington this week and put the matter before them. They were told that the Commission wanted to help rather than to hinder, wanted to educate instead of legislating, wanted to co-operate instead of criticising. As with other elements in the agricultural and food situation, the Commission asked the retail meat dealers to furnish their own facts as a basis for giving their story to the public.

The spirit of the offer was accepted in hearty good faith by the retailers, and they began at once the work of preparing to gather the necessary information. The retailers' committee comprises Joseph F. Seng of Milwaukee, National President of the United Master Butchers of America; John T. Russell of Chicago, chairman of the legislative committee of the national organization; A. F. Grimm of New York, president of the New York State Association; Charles G. Deibel of St. Louis, former national president; George Kramer of New York and David Van Gelder of Brooklyn. National Secretary John A. Kotal of Chicago was unable to be present at the conference, but will co-operate.

The retailers' committee issued the following statement from Washington to the retail meat dealers of the United States:

Statement of Retailers' Committee.

A questionnaire has been issued by the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry calling for basic facts with reference to the economic distribution of food commodities. This is but one phase of the Commission's inquiry into the distribution of food, clothing, shelter, fuel. The fact that the trade is called upon to render this service is recognition of the retail meat dealer as an economic factor in distribution.

The Commission has appointed a committee of representative retail meat dealers from various sections of the United States to serve in an advisory capacity with a view to presenting to Congress and the public the problems confronting the retail meat dealer.

This questionnaire will go to representative retail meat dealers irrespective of size, or membership in any association and while it will require quite a little effort on your part the committee believes that it will accomplish more good for the retail meat dealer than anything along this line that has been done at any time in the past.

Information Is Confidential.

Your committee is impressed with the fact that this Commission is open-mindedly analyzing economic problems without preconceived theory or prejudice of any kind, and while it is clothed with authority to secure these facts through any arm of the government, it has adopted an attitude of co-operation and recognizes the confidential character of the information it asks.

You will note that your signature and address are placed upon a detachable coupon which will be detached by the Secretary of the Commission personally, and no other employee of the Commission will have access to the identity of your questionnaire.

The committee is further impressed with the fact that the Commission possesses an overwhelming mass of statistical material that it might readily now offer to the public but has taken the stand that it will deal only with proven facts and offers you the opportunity to furnish the proof that justifies your existence in business.

Just this word in closing: The statement was made to the committee in conference that it was the purpose of this commission to educate rather than legislate and that this is intended as an opportunity for business men to contribute their little in exchange for the sum total of knowledge possessed by the entire trade as a basis upon which to operate more economically, more profitably and more successfully.

Your committee urges a prompt and sincere attention to this questionnaire so that it may not seem necessary to the commission to adopt other measures than that of a confidence in the formation that you personally report.

With an appreciation of your co-operation, we are,

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH F. SENG,
JOHN T. RUSSELL,
AUGUST F. GRIMM,
CHARLES G. DIEBEL,
GEORGE KRAMER,
DAVID VAN GELDER.

Questionnaires will be sent out at once to all parts of the country. The accuracy of the facts presented and the consequent success of the plan depend upon the readiness and completeness with which those who receive the inquiries reply to them. If the retail meat dealers of the country want the actual facts concerning their business to go before the people, now is the chance to "put them across," by co-operating with the retailers' committee and the joint committee of inquiry of Congress.

What is the average shrinkage of beef in the cooler? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The Bryan brothers will conduct a meat shop at Annawan, Ill.

Willis Bell will open a meat market at Oakville, Washington.

Fred Sabin has opened a meat shop in the Colley Bldg., Gladstone, Ill.

H. A. Jenkins will open a new and modern meat market at Tampa, Fla.

Roy Swiger will conduct a meat market in the Kuke House, Kewanee, Wis.

J. D. Cramer will open a sausage store at 406 North Second street, Clinton, Ia.

I. L. Taylor has purchased the meat market at West Elm street, Canton, Ill.

Duke Ingalls and Everett Burmood will conduct a meat market at Huntsville, Ill.

S. F. Griffith has purchased the meat market of Damerell Brothers, Erie, Kans.

John Prouty and Dr. E. A. Prouty have purchased the meat market at Lone Rock, Wis.

Alva Howland will soon establish a meat shop on Pike street, Manchester, Ohio.

The E. G. Shinner & Co. meat market recently opened for business at Oelwein, Iowa.

Amuel Baltzer has purchased the meat shop of Robert Peterson at Ludington, Mich.

The Penny Profit Store, Charlottesville, Va., has added a meat department to their store.

C. B. Gwinn has purchased the meat business of Eli Burkhalter at Kingman, Kans.

S. Brazel will establish a new meat market at 106 West Elm street, Wichita, Kansas.

D. A. Mitchell has opened a new meat market on East State street, Milford Center, Ohio.

Fred W. Hufsmith will open a new meat market in the Natrona Butter Shop at Casper, Wyo.

William McClammy and Robert Reed have purchased the Star Meat Market, Poplar, Montana.

Frank Krache has reopened the Sanitary Cash Market at 2432 Simpson avenue, Hoquiam, Wash.

Roscoe Cline and Lon Dunn will open a new meat market in the Levenstein Bldg., Greengburg, Ind.

A meat market will be installed in the grocery store of D. B. Dobson on State street, Bowling Green, Ky.

Lightner & McConnell have established a new meat market at Taylor avenue and Main street, Weirton-Cove, Ohio.

The Community Store, 301 S. Crawford street, Ft. Crawford, Kans., will conduct both a meat and grocery department.

Work on the new Bay State Market, Tacoma, Washington, is nearing completion, and business will soon be resumed.

Chas. Deibel has sold his meat market at Doyletown, Ohio, to Mr. Snyder, who will conduct the market after March 1st.

John Kaunz will succeed S. Yhema in the meat and grocery business at 955 Division avenue, south, Grand Rapids, Mich.

It is reported that a butchers' and grocers' supply house will be opened at Twelfth and Chapline streets, Wheeling, W. Va., in a short time.

Winters Bros., Elm Grove, W. Va., are remodeling their new meat shop, and expect to resume business in their new quarters the first of the year.

Guy Hawley and Albert Bradshaw will open a modern meat market in connection with their grocery store at 410 West Ludington street, Ludington, Mich.

Henry Nukas has opened a meat market at Elba, Minn.

O. H. Skime bought a meat business at Conkwick, Minn.

Pratt Bros. have opened a meat market at Minot, N. Dak.

Marcus Irgens has bought a meat market at Glenwood, Minn.

J. U. Kline has bought the Peoples Meat Market at Conrad, Mont.

J. P. Hayes opened a meat market in the Hayes Bldg., Iron River, Mich.

W. F. Montieth has engaged in the meat business at Devil's Lake, N. Dak.

Will Graham and Fred Baillie will open a meat market at Laramie, Wyo.

Wm. Hicks and E. N. Riddlebarger have opened a meat store at Traer, Ia.

C. W. Browne has sold the City Meat market, McLouth, Kan., to Mr. Lewis.

Clarence McClenahan will open a meat store on Main street, New Castle, Pa.

Robert Peterson, Ludington, Mich., sold out his meat market to Amuel Baltzer.

Dan Bowder will open a new meat market in the Isley building, Morrison, Ill.

Mrs. S. Gavre, Nekoosa, Wis., has sold out her meat market to a Mr. Kawalski.

Earl A. Beard will open a meat market at 511 Conneaut avenue, Bowling Green, Ohio.

Szejbak Bros. have opened a meat market at 300 West Miller street, Alpena, Mich.

Sheff & Rabinette have opened a meat market at 804 Chisholm street, Alpena, Mich.

A new meat market will be opened in the Abbott Bldg., Farmington, Ill., by Mr. Brons.

It is reported a municipal meat market will be opened in Kansas City, Mo., shortly.

B. T. Ingram, J. W. Adams and H. W. Dukes have opened a meat market at Conway, Ark.

J. C. Mills has purchased a meat market in Butte county and will move to Durham, Cal.

Howard Ruffner and Robt. Wright will open a new wholesale meat market in Macomb, Ill.

J. C. Mitchell has opened a new grocery store and meat market on Cale street, Monett, Mo.

Porter & Burg will open their new meat market at 104 South Nottawa street, Sturgis, Mich.

Bernard Connors will open a meat market and grocery store in the Dawson building, Morris, Ill.

O'Reagan Bros. have purchased the meat and grocery store at Parsons, Kan., from G. W. Gilleland.

Harry Myers, Pawnee City, Nebr., has sold out his meat business to Dale Boswell and Lee Boswell.

A new firm, Leiter & Thompson, will remove its meat market to 75 South Main street, Chambersburg, Pa.

Fire gutted the meat market, 125 Grant street, Johnsonburg, Pa., of Notarianna & Chirillo at a loss of \$25,000.

A. S. Morgan and O. W. Smith will open a new meat market and grocery store at 2003 Lake street, Omaha, Nebr.

Jack Hopkins, meat market, San Bernardino, Cal., has opened his fourth store at the corner of Third and E streets.

The firm of W. H. Graham & Co. are planning to open a meat market at 309 South Second street, Laramie, Wyo.

The People's market will open on Railroad avenue, Kent, Wash. Chris Jorgenson and C. G. Van Brocklin are in charge.

Weiss & Hausman, who recently purchased the Steinberg Bros. market, Sharon, Pa., are planning extensive improvements.

Houston Meat Market, Houston, Tex., incorporated, capital \$2,000. Incorporators: John H. Crooker, J. B. Warren, C. B. Crooker.

A new cash meat market has been opened in Trafford, Pa., in the Henderson



The Butchers' Special System

of modern mechanical refrigeration has been eminently successful among butchers everywhere. This **BAKER PLANT** would give you positively the best results—the most satisfactory refrigeration service, at the minimum cost.

With the Baker System you would have very dry temperatures; for the coils attract the natural humidity; and reduce the moisture in the air. You could regulate temperatures with minute precision.

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Baker Ice Machine Co., Inc.

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building by the Independent Meat Market, which has stores in Duquesne and Wilmerding.

A. Skaggs store will be opened at 36 West Commercial row, Reno, Nev., in the premises formerly occupied by Sauer's market. Fresh meats and a general line of groceries will be sold.

The Carland cafe and Simonson meat market, Broken Bow, Neb., were destroyed by fire. The loss to the buildings and contents, which was partly covered by insurance, is \$6,000. The buildings are owned by W. R. Flick.

Fire of unknown origin recently completely gutted the building at 125 Grant street, Johnsonburg, which was owned by Chas. Ferronti and occupied on the lower by Notarianna & Chirillo who conducted a grocery and meat market at Punxsutawney, Pa. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

RULES FOR STOCKYARDS.

(Continued from page 21.)

buyers at stockyards of livestock that has been not in interstate commerce, but which has been purely in intrastate commerce, need not register.

Packers should note that buyers are to register individually and that packers or packing companies, themselves, do not register.

Forms to Be Filled Out.

Buyers are not required to fill out the entire registration form provided for dealers and market agencies. All they need give is name, place of business, and add the word "employee" and the name and address of the employing concern. Referring to the blank forms which may be obtained as stated, each buyer should fill in questions numbered 1, 2, 3, (write the word "dealer"); question 4 (strike out all but the word "buyer"; strike out animals NOT handled; write word "employee" and name and address of employing concern; question 5 (write the word "individual"); question 9 (sign name). Questions numbered 6, 7, 8 and 10 may be left blank. Fill in place and date at upper right hand corner and mail direct to Packers and Stock Yards Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Packers who have occasion to employ

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new buyers from time to time should see to it that such new employees promptly register with the Packers and Stock Yards Administration.

COMMISSION MEN TO TEST ACT.

A plea for an injunction to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from enforcing the Packers' and Stockyards Act, 1921, and thereby test the constitutionality of the law was filed this week in the federal court in Chicago by C. Bruce Spofford of Spofford Bros. in behalf of thirty Chicago livestock commission firms.

The plea set forth that the act is in violation of the federal constitution and interferes both with the right of private business to be free from unduly hampering legislation and the right of the individual states to regulate intrastate commerce. Attorney Albert G. Welch representing the petitioners stated the case to be of vital importance as testing "the first law which has been successfully enacted providing for federal government regulation of a business not partaking of the nature of public service."

New York Section

B. Markwald of Morris & Company arrived from Europe on the Celtic Monday and is enroute to Chicago.

G. E. Putnam of the commercial research department, Swift & Company, Chicago, sailed for Europe on the Adriatic Wednesday.

J. Wilcox, sausage department, J. M. Lee, legal department, and A. W. McLaren, traffic department of Morris & Company, Chicago, are in New York this week.

Walter Blumenthal, president of the United Dressed Beef Company, is in Chicago attending the International Livestock Show, where he will purchase the usual supply of Christmas beef for his patrons.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending November 26 on shipments sold out ranged from 9 cents to 18.50 cents per pound and averaged 12.16 cents per pound.

Messrs. A. F. Grimm, George Kramer and David Van Gelder of the New York Master Butchers Association were in Washington this week attending a special meeting of the joint commission of agriculture on the invitation of the secretary, Irving S. Paull.

S. J. Roberts, manager of the Morristown, N. J., house and for a number of years connected with Swift & Company, died on Tuesday. The funeral was held at the Presbyterian church of Morristown and was attended by representatives from the various branches.

New York Butchers Mutual Aid Society will hold a smoker in its meeting rooms on Saturday evening, December 10. Snappy and interesting entertainment will be provided and President Edward promises the bill will surpass anything ever presented at a mutual aid affair before.

President Albert Rosen of the Brooklyn Branch, United Master Butchers, announces some of the speakers that will be heard at their annual dinner on Tuesday night. They include Supreme Court Justice Mitchell May, Commissioner of Prisons Leo Weinstock and past National President Charles Grismer. As previously mentioned, the dinner will be given at Shelbourne Hall, Coney Island, Dec. 6, and the committee expects to surpass the success of last year.

The number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, November 26, are reported by the New York City Health Department as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 2,029 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4 lbs.; Richmond, 35 lbs.; Bronx, 382 lbs.; Queens, 404 lbs.; total, 2,854 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 44,580 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,213 lbs.; Bronx, 5 lbs.; Queens, 66 lbs.; total, 45,864 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 16 lbs.; Brooklyn, 12 lbs.; total, 28 lbs.

The Armour Executive Club, Jersey City plant, at its third meeting initiated twelve new members after which supper was served. The business meeting was opened by the reports of the president and treasurer. The members stood for one minute in silent meditation in respect to the memory of Owen Owens, an officer and earnest worker of the club, and it was resolved

that a resolution be placed on the club records testifying to his work and worth as a man and fellow worker and the loss sustained by the club and his associates by his death.

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

Fresh meat prices on the whole have shown some improvement compared with a week ago, due principally to lighter receipts, although a slightly broader consumptive demand was in evidence. Beef prices ruled steady to strong, with veal and lamb registering substantial gains. Pork was in somewhat better demand and prices held steady, except at Boston, where the market was weak and unsettled.

Although the range of prices for beef are practically unchanged compared with last week's close, a firmer undertone has prevailed at all eastern markets. Receipts were comparatively light. Except at Boston, where the quality was mostly plain or medium grades, offerings at other markets were about an average for the season. Few choice steers were offered at any markets. Heavy weight steers continue to sell at a substantial discount under desirable handyweights. Offerings of cows have been light and mostly of common grades.

Compared with a week ago, prices at Boston show a gain of fifty cents, while Philadelphia registered a decline of fifty cents to one dollar. New York held steady. Under light receipts and a slow demand, bulls are unchanged at Boston and 50c to \$1 higher at New York, with practically none offered at Philadelphia. Kosher markets have ruled steady at prices practically unchanged from a week ago.

The comparatively light supplies of veal sold on a strong market. Compared with last week's close, Boston gained \$1 to \$2, while New York and Philadelphia were \$2 to \$3 higher for the week.

Markets generally registered advances of \$2 to \$3 for the week on lamb. This was due mainly to comparatively light offerings.

Mutton trade was dull and uneven receipts were only moderate and comprised a liberal proportion of heavyweights, which were hard sellers. New York and Philadelphia gained \$1, while Boston was \$1 lower at the close.

Fresh pork trade was uneven and spotted. Offerings were fairly liberal and more than ample for the demand, especially at Boston where the market was weak and unsettled for the week. Compared with a week ago, Boston registered a decline on loins at \$2 to \$3. New York was unchanged, while Philadelphia was steady on medium weights, to \$1 higher on light averages. Shoulder cuts were in poor demand and prices declined 50c to \$1 at Boston and Philadelphia, while New York held steady.

Boston closing weak on beef, mutton and pork, steady to firm on veal and lamb and trade practically at a standstill. Some beef, mutton and pork will be carried over. Veal and lamb will clean up. New York closing practically steady on all classes, although demand is extremely light. A small amount of beef, mutton and pork will probably be carried over. Other classes cleaned up. Philadelphia market closing barely steady on beef, firm on lamb and veal, about steady on mutton and pork. Some beef will possibly be carried over, with a good clearance on other classes.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1921, as follows:

	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
Fresh Beef—				
STEERS:				
Choice	\$17.00@18.00	\$17.00@19.00	\$17.00@19.00	\$17.00@19.00
Good	15.00@16.00	13.50@14.00	14.00@16.00	13.00@14.00
Medium	12.00@14.00	11.00@12.50	11.50@13.50	11.00@12.50
Common	8.00@11.00	9.50@10.50	9.00@11.50	9.00@11.00
COWS:				
Good	11.00@12.00	10.00@10.00	9.00@10.00	8.50@10.00
Medium	9.00@10.00	9.00@9.50	8.50@9.00	8.50@10.00
Common	7.00@8.00	7.00@7.50	6.50@7.50	7.50@8.50
BULLS:				
Good	7.50@8.00	7.50@8.00	8.00@9.00	7.50@8.50
Medium	6.00@6.50	6.50@7.00	6.50@7.50	7.00@7.50
Common	5.00@6.00	5.00@6.00	5.00@6.00	5.00@6.00
Fresh Veal*				
Choice	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
Good	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00
Medium	12.00@13.00	11.00@12.00	14.00@15.00	15.00@16.00
Common	10.00@12.00	10.00@11.00	11.00@13.00	12.00@14.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMBS:				
Choice	19.00@21.00	22.00@23.00	23.00@25.00	24.00@25.00
Good	18.00@19.00	21.00@22.00	22.00@23.00	22.00@24.00
Medium	15.00@17.00	19.00@20.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00
Common	12.00@14.00	16.00@18.00	16.00@18.00	17.00@18.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00
Medium	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Common	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
MUTTON:				
Good	9.00@10.00	10.00@11.00	11.00@13.00	13.00@14.00
Medium	8.00@9.00	9.00@10.00	10.00@11.00	11.00@12.00
Common	4.00@7.00	6.00@7.00	7.00@8.00	7.00@8.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average	14.00@15.00	14.50@15.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00
10-12 lb. average	13.00@14.00	14.00@14.50	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00
12-14 lb. average	12.00@13.00	14.00@14.50	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
14-16 lb. average	11.00@12.00	13.50@14.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00
16 lb. over	10.00@11.00	13.00@13.50	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
SHOULDERS:				
Plain	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	12.00@13.00	11.00@13.00
Skinned	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	12.00@13.00	11.00@13.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	10.50@11.50	12.00@12.50	12.00@13.00	10.00@12.00
6-8 lb. average	9.00@10.00	11.50@12.00	11.00@12.00	10.00@12.00
BUTTS:				
Boneless	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00
Boston style	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	14.50@16.00	13.00@15.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

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CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

While the demand for fresh meats has continued slow, supplies have been moderate and no radical change in prices is noticeable. Heavy rains the latter part of the week were bearish influences on the demand, but with conservative offerings, prices held about steady with the first of the week, with the exception of pork and beef, which showed slight declines toward the week's close.

Steer supplies were fully ample to meet all demands, which were somewhat narrow. Prices on good and choice steers declined \$1, while medium and common grades remained unchanged from a week ago. There was a fair supply of choice bullocks available, but few sales were made on last week's basis. Most butchers were able to procure satisfactory beef at \$12 to \$15, while the cheaper markets paid \$9 to \$11. The cow supply being of fairly good quality, moved on a steady basis of last week's prices. The general run of the stock showed more age than the past few months, but of better flesh and covering; thus making it more desirable for the general butcher trade. Heifers, except in steer lots, were scarce and sold well. The moderate offerings of bologna bulls met with a limited demand and prices were forced 25c to 50c lower. Under a good demand, kosher beef scored an advance of \$2 the first of the week, but later part of this advance was lost and the week's prices are closing mostly \$1.50 higher on steer chucks, and 50c higher on cow chucks than last week's close.

Although demand for veal was generally slow, supplies were light and choice calves, of which the offerings were limited, advanced \$1 over last week's close, while other grades held steady.

The moderate offerings of lamb met with a demand sufficient to force prices \$1 higher on choice, while other grades held steady with last week's closing prices.

While supplies of mutton were fairly liberal, demand was sufficient to hold prices steady with a week ago. Heavy ewes and bucks were slow sellers, while handy weight butcher sheep sold well.

While supplies of pork were not heavy, they were fully ample to supply all demands, which were uneven and generally slow. Prices weakened slightly from last week's closing figures, with the week's close showing a weak undertone.

Compared with last Friday, good and choice steers \$1 lower, other grades and cows steady, bulls 25c to 50c lower, choice calves \$1 higher, other grades steady; choice lambs \$1 higher, other grades and mutton steady. Pork loins, shoulders and



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picknics steady to 50c lower, Boston butts \$1.50 lower and spareribs 50c to \$1 lower. There will be a light carryover of beef, with other meats well disposed of.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, inferior to choice.....	4.00@8.10
Cows, common to choice.....	1.25@4.00
Bulls, common to choice.....	3.00@4.25
Heifers, mixed.....	@

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	14.25@14.50
Calves, veals, common to medium.....	9.00@12.75
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 8.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, 100 lbs., prime.....	11.25@11.50
Sheep, ewes, 100 lbs.....	4.25@ 4.50
Sheep, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@ 4.00
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	1.50@ 2.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	7½@ 8
Hogs, medium.....	7½@ 8
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 8½
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	@ 8½
Rough.....	5½@ 6

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	18 @20
Choice, native, light.....	19 @20
Native, common to fair.....	13 @17

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 800@1,000 lbs.....	15 @16
Native steers, 600 @800 lbs.....	16 @17
Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs.....	18 @19
Western steers, 600@800 lbs.....	14 @15
Western steers, 400@600 lbs.....	13 @14
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.....	9 @11
Good to choice heifers.....	17 @18
Common to fair heifers.....	12 @14
Choice cows.....	11 @12
Common to fair cows.....	9 @10
Fresh bologna bulls.....	6 @ 7

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@22	23 @25
No. 2 ribs.....	@14	20 @22
No. 3 ribs.....	@10	18 @20
No. 1 loins.....	@23	30 @32
No. 2 loins.....	@16	26 @28
No. 3 loins.....	@11	22 @24
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	19 @20	19 @20
Light choice.....	@	23 @25
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@17	15 @18
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@13	12½ @14½
No. 1 rounds.....	@12	@13
No. 2 rounds.....	@ 9	@12
No. 3 rounds.....	@ 7	@11
No. 1 chucks.....	@10	@12
No. 2 chucks.....	@ 8	10 @11
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 6	8 @ 9
Bolognas.....	@	7½ @ 8½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	22 @23
Western calves, choice.....	18 @19
Western calves, fair to good.....	15 @18
Grassers and buttermilks.....	8 @15

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@12½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@12½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@13½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@13½
Pigs, 80 down.....	@14

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	21 @23
Lambs, poor to good.....	14 @20
Sheep, choice.....	11 @13
Sheep, medium to good.....	9 @11
Sheep, culls.....	5 up

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs avg.....	22 @23
Smoked hams, 12@14 avg.....	21 @22
Smoked picnics, light.....	@17
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@16
Smoked shoulders.....	@17
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	36 @37
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	21 @22
Dried beef sets.....	42 @43
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	16 @17

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western.....	19 @21
Frozen pork loins.....	15 @17
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	48 @50
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	40 @45
Shoulders, city.....	@15
Shoulders, Western.....	14 @15
Butts, boneless, Western.....	19 @20
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	@
Butts, boneless, Western.....	19 @20
Fresh hams, city.....	@
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	11 @13
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	13 @15

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg., 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	100@110.00
Flat shin bones, avg., 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	80.00@ 90.00
Black hooft, per ton.....	30.00@40.00
Striped hooft, per ton.....	30.00@40.00
White hooft, per ton.....	70.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	100.00@110.00
Horns, avg. 7½ os. and over, No. 1s.....	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7½ os. and over, No. 2s.....	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ os. and over, No. 3s.....	100.00@150.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trim'd.....	@37c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@28c. a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@85c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@45c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15c. a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 6c. each
Livers, beef.....	@20c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c. a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@ 5c. a pound
Boils, beef.....	@22½c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@ 9c. a pair

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2
Breast fat.....	@ 4
Edible suet.....	@ 5
Inedible suet.....	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@15

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@2.25
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.85
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@1.00
Hog, free of salt, tes. or blis., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@21
Hog bungs.....	@18
Hog bungs, export.....	@23
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@32
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@42
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@95
Beef, weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@15
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.75
Beef, weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 7

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15½	18½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	9	12
Pepper, red.....	35	39
Allspice.....	5	8
Cinnamon.....	12	16
Coriander.....	7	10
Cloves.....	40	45
Ginger.....	15	18
Mace.....	40	45

CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbla.	Dble. bags.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	7½	7½
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	8½	8½
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., gran.....	4½	4½
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., gran.....	4½	4½
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal.....	5½	5½
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal.....	5½	5½
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.		

GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9	9½-12½	12½-14	14-18	18 lbs. up.
Prime No. 1 veals.....	2.10	2.55	2.90	3.50	
Prime No. 2 veals.....	1.90	2.30	2.65	3.25	
Buttermilk No. 1.....	1.18	1.80	2.30	2.65	
Buttermilk No. 2.....	1.16	1.60	2.05	2.40	
Branded grubby.....	1.14	1.30	1.50	1.75	2.00
No. 3.....	Nominal				

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.33.....	@34
Western, 48 to 59 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@28
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@26
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@21
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@19

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.31.....	@33
Western, 48 to 59 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@30
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@27
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@22
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@19
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@18

Fowls—Fresh—Iced—Barrels.	
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.28.....	@28
Western, dry picked, 4½ lbs. each, lb.24.....	@26
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@22
Western, dry picked, 3½ lbs. each, lb.17.....	@20
Western, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.18.....	@17

Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or blis.	
Western, dry picked, boxes.....	@21
Western, scalded, barrels.....	@18

Geese—	
Wisconsin, fatted, fancy, per lb.....	25 @30
Squabs—	
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	9.00@9.50
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	8.00@8.50
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	7.00@7.50
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	5.50@6.50
Prime, white, 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz., doz.....	4.50@5.00
Culls, per dozen.....	2.00@3.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via express, colored.....	26 @27
Chickens, via express.....	28 @35
Old roosters.....	@16
Turkeys, via express.....	40 @43
Ducks, via express.....	26 @28
Geese, via freight.....	25 @25
Pigeons, per pair.....	30 @30
Guineas, per pair.....	35 @35

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@45
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	45½ @46
Creamery firsts.....	40½ @44
Creamery, seconds.....	33½ @37
Creamery, lower grades.....	32 @33

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per doz.....	60 @72
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	65 @68
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	56 @62
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	46 @55
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry.....	31 @33
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	36 @37

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	28.00@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	30.00@32.50
Dried blood, high grade.....	3.50@ 3.60
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.25
Bone black, discard, sugar house del., New York, per ton del'd N. Y.....	16.00@20.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	3.25@ 3.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.50@ 3.75
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. lime.....	3.50@ 3.75
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c per unit available phos. acid).....	2.00@ 2.25
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25 per cent in bags.....	2.25@ 2.30
Muriate of potash, 80-85%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@ .75
Sulphate of potash, 90-95%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@ 1.00

40
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